

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 6, 1924



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### Manitoba Beekeepers' Convention

"That this convention is in favor of co-operation in the marketing of honey," was a resolution passed on Tuesday afternoon at the annual convention Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, which was held in Winnipeg, January 29 and 30.

The resolution was passed after the convention had heard W. C. McKinnell, M.L.A., Teulon, address the delegates on Marketing. Mr. McKinnell suggested that a Honey Week be held throughout the province, and outlined an organization for handling it. He stated that it would be to the interests of the beekeepers to let the grocers handle all the honey during this drive, and that samples of Manitoba honey be left by the beekeepers at every house in the city, together with instructions as to price and the stores where it could be obtained.

G. M. Newton, president, said that he was strongly in favor of this method, and declared that 80 per cent. of the honey sold in Ontario was by means of co-operative marketing, and what could be done in Ontario could also be done in Manitoba. Last year the beekeepers of this province lost five cents a pound by not having co-operative marketing, and it was up to the convention to alter this state of things.

#### Membership Increases

In giving his annual report, L. T. Floyd, provincial apiarist and secretary-treasurer of the association, said that the membership of the association had increased from 170 to 241. Mr. Floyd also stated that the year 1923 was marked by foul broods which had contaminated many of the hives in Manitoba.

During his address, President Newton stated that the past year had been a most successful one for the Manitoba bee industry, as production had been larger than ever before. One thing, however, had been disastrous, and that was the introduction from the U.S. of foul brood disease in the hives. It had come into the province through bees imported on the comb. Mr. Newton also advocated the drawing up of a strong committee, which should draw up bills to be submitted to the provincial and Dominion legislatures, for the purpose of prohibiting the importation into Canada of bees on the comb.

"Co-operation is the keynote of success, not only on the buying of supplies and selling of the crop, but in the eradication of disease," said C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, Ottawa, in his address on Methods of Bee Control, before the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association yesterday.

"Where disease is present in any locality it is discouraging for any one or two men to attempt to keep their bees free from disease if there are others who are careless and make no effort to clean up their yards. To eradicate the disease or even control it, it is first necessary to have the beekeeper registered; this does not necessarily mean taxation, but merely to have every person who is keeping bees within the province, registered at the apiarist's office. If this is done the inspector who is sent into any locality can have from the provincial office a list of every beekeeper in that locality. Such a list will help him to find every colony and to make a thorough inspection of his territory.

#### Warning Disregarded

Mr. Gooderham went on to say that they had been shown the results of honey production in Manitoba, and the cry went forth "Get Us Bees." As the stock in Manitoba was low the fastest way to get them in was to import them, and in order to get them in fast enough, he said, the old warning not to import bees on the comb was disregarded. Now, what are the results? he asked, "There had been imported more than was bargained for, and American Foul Brood is cropping up in many places and scattered throughout the province and now there are some fine centres from which the disease can be distributed. The safest way to import bees is to import only in the packages without the combs, they will do equally as well. Do not run the risk of importing any more disease, and to deal with the disease that is present, a little more co-operation and inspection is necessary."

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## C.N.R. Makes Gain

In an official statement issued on January 18, by Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president, the net revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1923 are placed at \$20,127,447, being an increase of \$17,646,935 in net revenues over 1922. The statement says:

"The following represents briefly the financial performance of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1923 as compared with the year 1922:

"Operating revenues: 1923, \$254,662,447; 1922, \$233,656,888. Increase \$21,005,559.

"Operating expenses: 1923, \$234,535,000; 1922, \$231,176,376. Increase \$3,358,624.

Net revenues: 1923, \$20,127,447; 1922, \$2,480,512. Increase \$17,646,935.

"The figures for 1923 are subject to slight alterations, as some of the items entering into both revenue and expenses are estimated, but the adjustment will only slightly affect the above statement. The statement speaks for itself, and complete detailed information with respect to all matters of interest relating to the National Railway system will be published in the annual report which is now in preparation; but the administration desired promptly to acquaint the people of Canada with the general result. It is not possible to enter upon a detailed discussion of the company's affairs at this time, but the directors and the chairman feel justified in taking advantage of this opportunity to express the hope that the service rendered in 1924 will merit the same generous support as has been received from the public during the past year. The board especially desires to acknowledge the fine and alert service rendered by officers and employees alike, which has greatly contributed to the favorable results for the year."

## Canada's 1923 Trade

Complete figures covering Canada's external trade for 1923 have been made public. They show total imports valued at \$903,530,515 during the year, as against exports valued at \$1,014,734,274. Imports in 1922 were valued at \$762,409,309, and exports at \$884,362,583.

The total increase in imports of \$151,121,206 in 1923, compared with similar imports in 1922, was due to increase in the imports of agricultural and vegetable products of \$23,588,875; fibres and textile products of \$18,307,464; wood and paper products of \$4,978,955; iron and its products, \$47,252,243; non-ferrous metal products, \$7,478,806; non-metallic mineral products, of \$37,679,585; chemical and allied products, \$481,505; and miscellaneous commodities of \$2,587,253.

There was a decrease in the imports of animals and their products of \$1,233,480.

With reference to the increase in the exports of \$130,371,691, an increase in all of the main groups is indicated. Agricultural and vegetable products show an increase of \$18,835,164; animals and their products, \$1,413,619; fibres and textile products, \$1,442,900; wood and paper, \$54,408,581; iron and its products, \$25,234,996; non-ferrous metal products, \$17,264,569; non-metallic mineral products, \$5,364,923; chemicals and allied products, \$3,284,406; miscellaneous commodities, \$3,122,533.

The trade balance for 1923 was favorable to Canada, as for two previous calendar years, says the report. For the year 1921 it amounted to \$17,215,798,

for 1922 it was \$135,768,542, and for 1923 it amounted to \$124,788,608.

## U. S. Farm Problems

Two important bills dealing with the question of agricultural relief are to come before the United States Congress. The Norbeck bill provides for "an emergency commission to promote a permanent system of self-supporting agriculture in regions adversely affected by the stimulation of wheat production during the war and aggravated by many years of small yields and high production costs of wheat." This commission will have authority to lend to the amount of \$50,000,000 to wheat growers to enable them to purchase livestock. No loan is to exceed \$1,000, and the loan is to run for five years at 6 per cent. interest. The bill also provides for \$25,000,000 to be loaned to the southern cotton growers for the same purpose. This bill, it is reported, has the support of President Coolidge.

The McNary bill has the support of the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill in brief and in effect provides that:

1. The government is to purchase any or all of the 1924 wheat crop that may be offered on a basis of \$1.60 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, f.o.b. Chicago.

2. The government is to resell, if necessary, in the domestic market at a price not lower than this and to sell the exportable surplus abroad at whatever price it will bring.

3. The government will collect a tax of ten cents per bushel on all wheat grown in the United States when it passes out of the farmer's hands, no matter whether it be sold to the government or some other agency, but the tax receipt will be given to the farmer.

4. Out of the proceeds of this tax, amounting to seventy-five or eighty million dollars, the government will recoup itself for the loss on export sales and distribute the surplus, if any, pro rata among the farmers holding tax receipts.

To make this bill effective it will be necessary to prohibit all importations of wheat.

## Maharg Resigns Leadership

All doubts regarding the authenticity of the rumored resignation of Hon. J. A. Maharg, M.L.A., for Morse, from his position as leader of the opposition in the Saskatchewan legislature assembly were set at rest last Thursday, when it was officially announced that Mr. Maharg had resigned and that Harris Turner, M.L.A., for Saskatoon city, had been unanimously elected his successor.

The official statement issued by D. H. McDonald, M.L.A., reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the opposition members held in their committee rooms at which all the members were present, the resignation of Mr. Maharg as House leader, which had been submitted some weeks ago, was considered. In asking

the meeting to accept the resignation, Mr. Maharg stated that personal and business reasons only had influenced him in taking this step. He thanked his associates for their cordial support during the two years that he occupied the position and assured them of his continued co-operation in the future. Mr. Maharg stated that he had carefully considered his position and the decision was final.

"The members present unanimously expressed their regret at Mr. Maharg's action, but as no other course was open to them they accepted his resignation, and he retired with the full confidence of his associates.

"The meeting then proceeded to the selection of his successor, and Harris Turner, M.L.A., senior member for Saskatoon city, was unanimously chosen. In accepting the position Mr. Turner stated that he did so on the understanding that he was House leader only."

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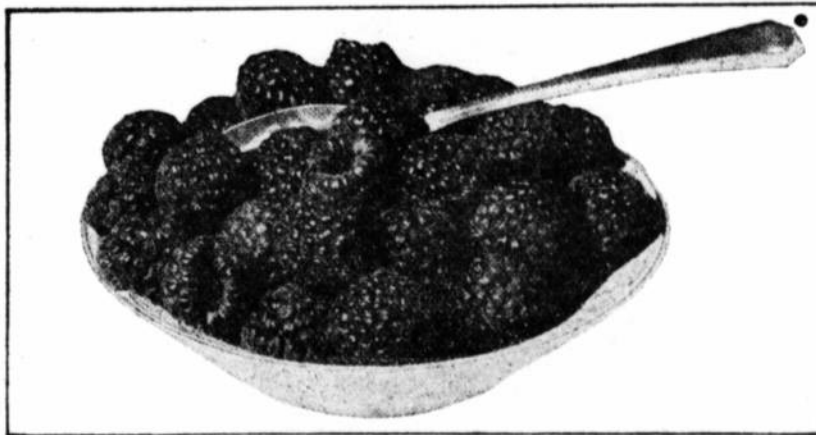
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.



# The British Election

*Rise of Third Party Makes Necessary Electoral Reform and Changes in Parliamentary Conventions—By John H. Humphreys, Secretary of the British Proportional Representation Society*

THE result of the general election in Great Britain has provoked a lively discussion upon the need of electoral reform and upon the problem of government. Let us first see exactly where we are. The following table summarizes the results for the boroughs and counties in Great Britain (the 13 Irish and the 11 University seats being omitted, as these elections are subject to special conditions):

## General Election, 1923

Boroughs and counties in Great Britain (with estimate for the 38 uncontested seats).

Party	Votes Polled	Seats Won	Seats in Proportion to Votes
Unionist	5,799,666	240	226
Labor and Co-operative	4,681,496	191	182
Liberal	4,568,286	155	178
Independents	130,807	5	5
Totals	15,180,255	591	591

How would proportional representation have affected the result? In the first place the voting figures would have been somewhat different. The three main parties would have nominated candidates in every constituency, and the exact amount of support behind each of them in the country would have been more accurately known. As regards seats, if we take at their face value the votes recorded, in no recent general election has the representation of parties corresponded more nearly with their respective strengths in the country.

One fact, however, which is strikingly illustrated in the results is the extraordinarily instability of the present system. The following tables show the votes polled and the seats won by official Conservatives at the last two general elections, 1922 and 1923, in the contested borough and county seats in Great Britain:

1922			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Official Conservatives	5,381,433	296	
Other parties	8,781,438	251	
	14,162,871	541	
1923			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Official Conservatives	5,394,295	216	
Other parties	8,882,687	337	
	14,276,982	553	

The Conservative parties polled almost identically the same proportion of votes, and lost some 80 seats. Such results give a farcical aspect to our ancient and boasted representative system.

The present nearly correct representation of the country owes more to a lucky balancing of errors than to any virtue of the electoral system. Many of the local results are palpably absurd. Compare for instance the fortunes of the parties in the following areas:

City of Birmingham			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Conservative	149,980	11	
Labor	76,114	None	
Liberal	28,346	None	
City of Manchester			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Conservative	104,027	1	
Labor	79,885	4	
Liberal	71,141	5	
County of Hampshire			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Conservatives	169,077	10	
Liberal	93,747	2	
Labor	84,199	None	
Wales			
Party	Votes	Seats	
Labor	355,172	17	
Liberal	314,783	9	
Conservative	178,113	4	

It is frequently urged in answer to such anomalies that parties which fail in one area gets a vicarious representation in another. Such an argument ignores the value of complete representation. The Welsh miner cannot do justice to the problems of the agricultural laborer in Hampshire, even if both share the same political sympathies.

None of the three parties has a majority of the seats. The problem in government arising from such a situation has been inadequately discussed, partly because it has not before arisen in this country—at least, in its present form—and partly because some have held tenaciously to the belief that its solution lies in the re-establishment of the old broad division between the forces of the left and the forces of the right. The latter attitude, in addition to avoiding the problem, seems to ignore the facts of contemporary politics elsewhere. In Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in South Africa, there are now more than two parties. These political conditions are too universal to be accidental. As to ourselves, there seems to be no doubt that we shall have three parties with us at the next, and also, in all probability, at the succeeding elections.

If the three contending parties represent three different streams of thought within the nation, it is more healthy for parliamentary government that they should find separate expression. Their presence strengthens parliament by making politics more sincere. The enforced fusion some years ago of Conservatives and Liberals in Australia into an anti-Labor party destroyed their virility and deprived both parties of the freedom necessary to press forward policies to which they attached great importance. The irritating and cramping effects inseparable from such a fusion soon made themselves felt; the country electors, condemned to silence on the tariffs, created a new third party. In our own general election the fact that three separate parties entered the field has enabled the nation to give unchallengeable decisions on more than one issue. It has rejected the capital levy; it has rejected protection. Would such clear decisions have been possible if there had been enforced fusions resulting in a Labor and an anti-Labor party?

In respect of unemployment and of foreign policy, the mind of the nation has also been revealed more completely through the presence of three parties. These conditions when the parties reflect real forces are an aid, not a hindrance, to good government; for the purpose of parliamentary government is to give effect to the decisions of the nation, not merely to those of one party. There is no need for a coalition covering the whole field of politics, but some modification of existing parliamentary conventions will be necessary. If desired, the government might be drawn from the party whose policies most nearly represent the nation's views on the main issues of the election. On other issues the government must be guided by the composition and by the views of the House of Commons. A system of committees would admit of a freer form of co-operation in the shaping of legislation. In respect of foreign affairs there might be sufficient agreement among the main elements of the parties to admit of the development of a national policy. The government, more sure of its ground, would be stronger, not weaker. In respect of our relations with overseas dominions, there would be more understanding and less room for surprises and disappointments.

Proportional representation makes for sanity and for accuracy. These are needed in politics as in all other departments of life. Proportional representation reveals the facts; it destroys exaggeration. It assures to each party a fair share of representation. It does not provide safe seats for any leader, but it does save statesmen from the

injustice which may spring from some combination of hostile elements made expressly to compass their personal defeat, such as would inevitably be forced, did we adopt the alternative or preferential vote in the existing areas.

Thus proportional representation, as every approach to sincerity must do, makes a valuable contribution to the solution of the new problem in parliamentary government. It compels parties to state their policies with reasonable clearness, for their standard-bearers will be competing in all the constituencies. This helps the nation in making its decisions. Representation being fair, it is the more certain that parliament will give effect to these decisions. The shortcomings of parliament lead some to seek a corrective outside parliament, such as a referendum. It may, on occasion, be of value; to use it often proves its undoing. Proportional representation, however, provides a corrective within parliament itself. It tends to enhance, not to diminish, the authority and the responsibility of the legislature.

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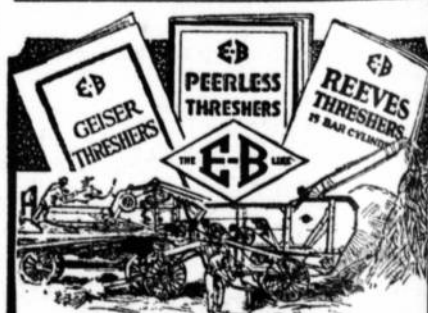
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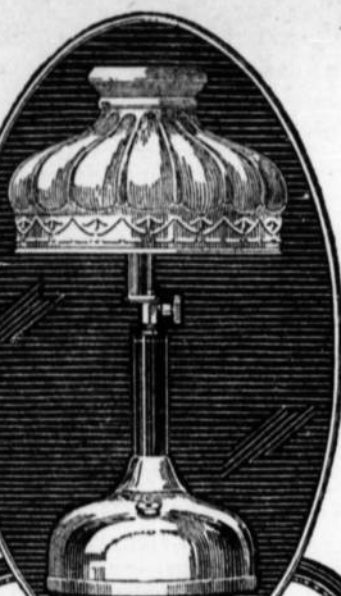
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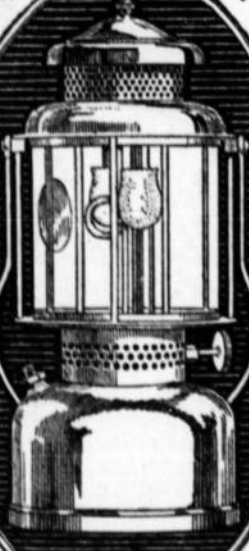
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# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 6, 1924

## Tariff and Sales Tax

If there happened to be at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Hamilton, on January 24, anyone possessing a sense of the logical, he must have been bewildered at the arguments put forward by the several speakers. The Sales Tax was vigorously condemned on the ground that it increased the cost of living, added to industrial costs and restricted exports by increasing the cost of production. An increase in the tariff, however, was just as vigorously advocated on the ground that it would stimulate industrial activity, increase the business of the railways and traffic through national ports, provide employment, make farming profitable, add to the public revenue and facilitate trade with other countries by means of bargaining in tariffs. Now if an increase in the tariff is to provide more public revenue it can only do it by increasing prices, for by the anti-dumping law goods coming into Canada must not be sold at a less price than in the country of export. But if the increase of prices through the Sales Tax is a detriment to the economic activity of the country, how in the name of common sense can an increase of price through the tariff operate as a stimulus and encouragement to economic activity. The Canadian manufacturers are right regarding the operation of the Sales Tax, but their arguments with respect to this tax are equally applicable to the tariff tax as a general proposition. Both are taxes that increase the cost of living, add to industrial costs and hinder export business by increasing the cost of goods for export, the tariff tax having the additional disadvantage of reducing the value of staple exports by hampering exchange.

An increase of the tariff, the manufacturers say, will increase the business of the railways and the traffic through national ports. Traffic through national ports, however, cannot be one-sided. Ships that convey goods from Canada cannot permanently bring nothing but ballast back with them. They must bring goods or charge rates that cover the expenses of voyaging both ways. If they do the latter our exported goods must carry a cost of transportation that will place them at a serious disadvantage in competitive markets; if they bring in goods it will only be because there is a market for them in Canada. The latter would bring increased business to the railways and the ports, but in such case the tariff is not doing what protectionists want it to do—it is not keeping out foreign goods and is not reducing foreign competition.

A protective tariff, the manufacturers also said, will make farming profitable. Anything that will do that will be welcomed by the farmers in Canada, but it is a plain indubitable fact that the vast majority of Canadian farmers cannot be protected by a tariff, and that the tariff by enhancing prices—which is its prime purpose—adds to the cost of production on the farm and by limiting imports reduces the value of the exportable surplus of the farms. The tariff, as a plain matter of fact, gets the farmer coming and going. It increases the price of practically all his implements of production and a great part of his necessities of life. Because of its general influence on the cost of living he must pay more for the labor he employs. It therefore, both directly and indirectly, adds to his cost of production, and to that extent places him at a disadvantage with competitors in the world market who are able to produce more cheaply. The

tariff also hits the farmer on the marketing end of his business. The tariff places obstacles in the way of international exchange. By making it more difficult to sell goods in Canada it sends the purchasers of such commodities as we export to places where exchange is easier or the goods cheaper. That affects the price of the exportable products of the farm, and together these adverse effects of the tariff upon the farming industry create a considerable burden. Farming in Canada cannot be made profitable by a high tariff; a considerable advance toward making it profitable would be made if the tariff were very substantially reduced.

A high tariff, it is further contended, would facilitate trade with other countries by permitting bargaining in tariffs. In other words, we are to put on high tariffs and take them off again when we have made a bargain with other countries which maintain protective tariffs. That is, we are to negotiate reciprocity in tariffs. Well, Canada negotiated a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States in 1911; was that reciprocal arrangement welcomed by the manufacturers and their protectionist friends? Not that anyone could notice. It is the distinguishing feature of the protectionist contention that once protective duties are levied they may be increased but should never be lowered. That is the lesson of all experience, and it is a safe bet that if the government tried to facilitate trade with the United States by means of bargaining in tariff duties every protectionist in Canada would rise to make the most vigorously vocal protest of which he was capable.

## Economy is Imperative

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has added its voice to that of other organizations throughout the country in the demand for a reduction in the expenditures of all governmental bodies. The federal government seems to be waking up to the insistence of this demand, and the imperative necessity of balancing the budget without imposing more taxation, and the next session of parliament should reveal just what efforts are being made in that direction.

It seems to be well established that there is room for considerable saving in the civil service. All business institutions have had to get their staffs down to the minimum consistent with efficiency, and the governing bodies of the country must follow suit. To accomplish this no doubt requires a degree of firmness seldom found in governments, for the civil service holds strongly to its status and its sinecures, and the political heads of departments are so dependent upon the permanent officials that they are reluctant to go very strongly against their wishes. Premier Ramsay MacDonald, it is reported, intends to upset some of the established customs and easy ways of the British civil service, and it will be interesting to watch the result of a collision between the new government and an entrenched and extremely jealous officialdom.

The state of the country at the present time is such that there must be a determined effort to ease the burden of taxation, and to get the public finances into a sound condition. Canada occupies a unique position owing to the proximity of a wealthy and prosperous nation. Taxation that presses with severity upon the individual and which discourages business can only have the undesirable result of forcing people to seek relief by crossing the southern border.

Whether we like it or not, and in spite of any tariff tinkering, the economic influence of our big neighbor exists as a potent factor in Canadian life, and if this country is to hold its population and encourage immigration, it must be by making the economic conditions attractive. Taxation, federal, provincial and municipal, must therefore be reduced to the minimum consistent with efficiency and public service, and this means drastic economies in public expenditures. The general public is not in a position to say in detail how those economies are to be effected; that is the special business of administrations, and the public is fully justified in judging administrations by their efforts to meet the actual situation in an adequate manner. The next budget of the King administration should show a satisfactory effort along these lines; the government should demonstrate that it is making a determined effort to get public finance on a sound basis. If it fails the country will expect parliament to find out why, and take such steps as the situation may demand.

## Creating a False Impression

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Declaration of Principles drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was presented by the secretary of the council. Referring to this part of the proceedings of the convention, the Canadian Press report said:

United Farmers of Alberta declined to accept the "Declaration of Principles" prepared recently by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and which since has been accepted with minor alterations by the farmer organizations of Ontario and Manitoba. The Alberta convention received the declaration, as presented by John W. Ward, secretary of the council, and referred it to a committee which represents all the federal constituencies in the province.

Over this story newspapers ran headlines such as the following: "U.F.A. rejects Declaration of Principles drafted by Canadian Council of Agriculture"; "Alberta Farmers Turn Down Platform"; "Agriculture Council Principles Refused"; and so on. As the story itself shows the Declaration of Principles was neither rejected nor "turned down" by the convention. The document was received and the convention referred it to the body which is representative of all the federal constituencies in the province. That body may, in its turn, pass it on to the locals for discussion, and through them it may come back to the convention. Obviously that is the way to get the document before the people and to get an expression of opinion on it from the people. To describe that procedure as a "rejection" or "refusal" of the Declaration by the convention is a misuse of language which is equal to deliberate falsification.

## The Promises of Preference

In his speech on the re-assembling of parliament, Premier Baldwin made the position clear with regard to the promises of preference to the Dominions made by the government at the recent Imperial Conference. The promises, he said, were binding on the government which made them, but that government had to secure the ratification of parliament. His successors in office had to determine for themselves what they would do with regard to the promises, but in any case there would be no breach of faith if parliament refused to pass legislation carrying out the promises.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, made his position equally clear when speaking on



the Speech from the Throne. In the event of the Labor party taking office, he said, the House would be permitted to vote on the question of the promises made to the Dominions at the Imperial Conference, unfettered by party whips. In other words, it would not be made a party issue; the government would take no responsibility on the question but would allow the House to express itself freely. At the same time Mr. MacDonald insisted that the promises involved protection, which the country had rejected in the general election, and as this is also the view taken by the Liberal party it is not probable that parliament will endorse the pledges of the Baldwin ministry.

### An Imaginary Difficulty

In a speech in the Manitoba legislature on the bill to establish the single transferable vote in provincial elections, Major Taylor, Conservative leader, objected to the system on the grounds that it was too complicated to be easily understood by the voters, and that it had not been extensively tried in other countries.

It will probably surprise Major Taylor to learn that the single transferable vote is used in one form or another by approximately a quarter-of-a-billion people, over one-eighth of the total population of the world. Since the signing of the armistice a number of new constitutions have come into existence in Europe, and with one exception every one of the new constitutions provide for an electoral system with the single transferable vote. The exception is Russia, which is not democratic and does not pretend to be. The single transferable vote is today used in Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Prussia, Belgium, France, Italy, Roumania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and

a number of other European countries. It is used in Great Britain in university constituencies, in three selected constituencies in India, in all constituencies in Ireland, and in Scotland for all school board elections. It is used in Australia, in Tasmania, and in some municipal districts in New Zealand, and has been established for the election of the upper chamber in New Zealand. The single transferable vote is used in Winnipeg for provincial elections; in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and four other municipalities in Canada it is used for election to local governing bodies.

The same electoral system does not obtain in all of these countries, but in all of them and in many others, the system involves the indication of preferences. The list system which obtains in nearly all European countries is far more complicated than the system to which Major Taylor objects as being too complicated for Canadian voters. Does Major Taylor really believe that the average Canadian voter is behind the voters in the countries mentioned in the capacity to grasp the idea of marking a ballot so as to indicate an order of choice? Experience has shown that there is no such difficulty. The single transferable vote was used in the election of officers in each of the three recent annual conventions of the organized farmers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta without any trouble whatever. Major Taylor is manufacturing a difficulty which in actual practice does not exist.

### Editorial Notes

Protectionists in Australia are asking for an inflation of the currency to the amount of \$100,000,000 to offset that amount "of good Australian money in London that cannot be brought" to Australia. This sum represents credits accumulated through excess of

exports from Australia to Britain over imports thence. The credit is not being used because of lack of business between Australia and Britain, and one of the causes of the lack of business is the high Australian tariff. The protectionists do not want goods from Britain and gold is no use to the country even if it could be got, so the business interests are asking the government to hand out to them that amount by an inflation of the currency. The case is a fine demonstration of the economic axiom that restriction of imports inevitably hurts the exporters, because no country can permanently sell without buying in equal value.

The convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association went on record as favoring a reduction of the representation in the Saskatchewan legislature to 40 members. The membership at present is 63, and unquestionably, 40 would do just as much work and just as good work as 63, and save the province a considerable sum of money directly and indirectly.

"The good old tree of Toryism," says the Montreal Gazette, "will be found on closer view to be not altogether leafless." The trouble is not so much with the leaves as with the quality of fruit which the "good old tree" produces.

Press reports state that the French budget for 1924 shows a surplus estimated at 568,000,000 francs. It would be good news if it were true, but the truth is that the French divide their budget into two sections; one section balances, the other doesn't. The painful fact is that the French national debt increased by twenty billions of francs during 1923, and the government is preparing to add another thirteen billions to it.



Every day in every way he's getting better and better

The net operating revenue for 1923 of the Canadian National Railway showed an increase of \$17,646,935 over that of 1922—Statement by Sir Henry Thornton.



# Wisconsin

--A State With a Soul--

By Hugh J. Hughes

**W**ISCONSIN, the state in which I was born, and in which I lived for thirty years, where I learned the three R's, where I met my wife, and where our eldest daughter was born, always was, and still is, a wonderful state to me.

You can describe a state of our union, or a province of your Dominion, as so much land, and water, such-and-such soil, so many inches of rainfall, this much forest and that much prairie, so many cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, and so forth, and after all this is said and done you will still fall far short of telling what a state or a province is—where it came from, and where it is going.

May I say it without offence? Wisconsin is in some ways a rather poor state—lots of sandy land, plenty of rough hills, much stony land, a deal of marshes and swamps, and across the southern border a belt of rich prairie land, north of which lies the hardwood timber belt, with the pine forests as they were of old lying along the shore of Lake Superior and to the southward, covering roughly the northern half of the state.

It has water in plenty—a good rainfall, little streams everywhere, excellent water for livestock. It has good foundation soil for clover, for the most part, and corn does well, and barley. It has brusque winters, and green pastures from the first of May to the last of October.

And it has a great advantage in that it lies close to the great markets—Chicago to the south, and the lower lake ports by way of the steamers that ply out of its Superior and Michigan ports.

## Its Principal Resource

But over and above all else, Wisconsin was fortunate in the fibre of its pioneers—for it is men and women who make or break the lands they possess.

One hundred years ago they had begun to move into the territory that is now Wisconsin—people from the Ohio valley, from down Vincennes way in Indiana, from Illinois, attracted by the cheapness of the lands and pressed forward by the old fever of "moving on."

Then, too, there was lead in the southwestern hills, and the remnants of New France along the Fox, and boundless hunting and trapping in the big timber.

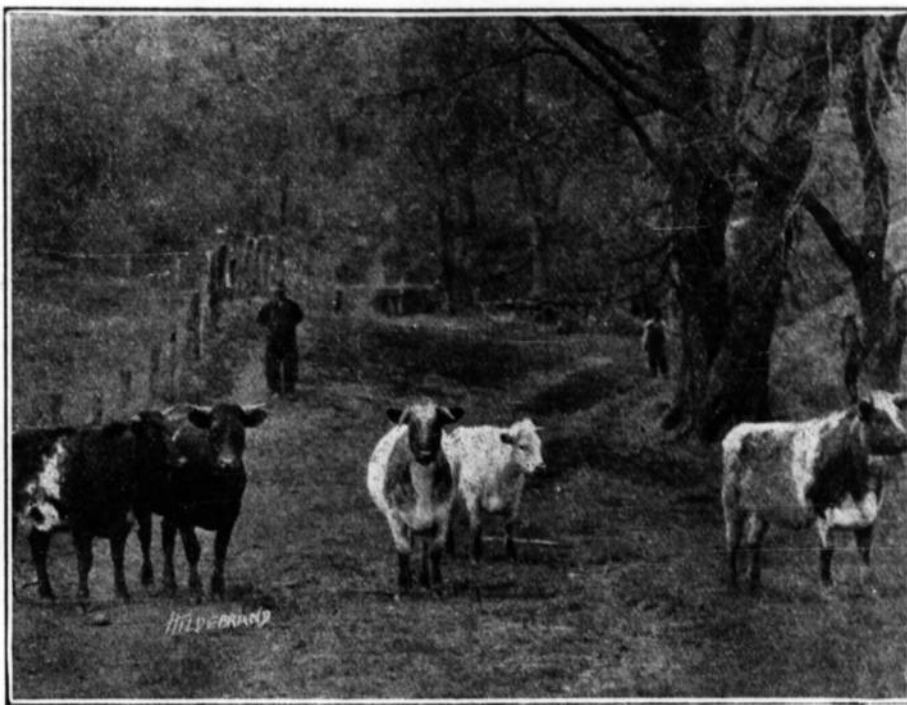
The great migration of the states was on—the slave states were rushing their settlers westward beyond the Mississippi, the free states were pouring their emigrant hordes into Iowa and Nebraska, and Wisconsin lay conveniently on the borders of that mighty overland trail.

And the Great Lakes were whitening with the sails of the sloops and schooners that homed at Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and the host of lesser ports. The Erie Canal was new a century ago—brand new, and a main-line route to the West.

So the tides of migration set in, slowly, then gathering force, first up from the middle northern states, then from New England along the canal trail, later on, as the economic pressure of hard times in Great Britain during the period from 1830 to 1855, Welsh and English and Irish came, willing workers and good farmers, and pushed out from Milwaukee and Sheboygan toward the timber.

On the continent democracy was having rough sledding. In those years that lie before the Civil War in the States the revolutionists of Germany and Austria found themselves beaten, and sometimes much wanted by the police for crimes political. St. Louis became a centre of these German refugees, Milwaukee became another, and the tide of German migration was on—thrifty, industrious, and essentially democratic folks these Germans of the old-time migration.

Then the Civil War broke, and right after its close wars a-plenty in Europe, and another migration, this time German, Swede, Norwegian, Swiss, Austrian, Polish, with a good stream of British continuing along into the '80's or perhaps a little later.



A typical bit of rural Wisconsin

The point I want to leave with you is this: The migrations that settled Wisconsin were selective to a high degree. It was the adventuresome who were not afraid of Indians, nor cold, nor hard work, who came first—people of the states, who brought New England traditions with them, men and women who cared more for church and school than they did for material success. Then followed the British, and later the Germans, alike pushed by necessity, both too rugged to sit down and wait for misfortune to claim them—all these, and the others who came with them, good raw material for the making of a state.

Take the New England stock, for instance. New England was swarming its brood. The sons and daughters of New England farmers grew up, and there was no farther lands to divide. So the best took their share (and it was small enough) of the old home estate, and set out for the West.

The folks on both sides gave John and Mary a good share of the family treasure—old heirlooms of silver and lace, spinning wheels, quilts, tools, a yoke of the best oxen, and the best heifer of the herd.

So the red cow came West, and some day I hope there will be, on the campus of the agricultural college at Madison, a life-sized statue done in her memory—the red cow whose ancestors came across the sea from the pastures above the cliffs of Devon, the red cow whose sons were the best oxen that ever bore the yoke, and whose daughters nursed my father's generation and my own. She was a good milker, a great mother, a good rustler, home-loving. And with her came the dairy tradition that grew and grew and grew until Wisconsin became a mighty dairy state.

## Gift of Intellectual Variation

It was the New Englanders who brought the idea of higher education with them. They founded colleges in the wilderness, and the colleges lived. They insisted upon living up to the old-time traditions, and the social life of the state to-day harks back to that early influence. Her high schools, her great university, her denominational colleges are all part of the desire for education that was bred into her by her founders. Her very insurgence is of the same making. Wisconsin is a merging of civilizations that are centuries old, urgent, striving civilizations that want their own way about things—want, too, the obtainable best for themselves and for their children. And this is a reason for sharp differences of opinions—and this, too, means progress of all sorts.

I was talking, the other day, with Uncle Bill Johnson, of Evansville, and his version of the story of the state is well worth the telling:

"I've been here since the '50's,"

said Uncle Bill, "and there's been a good deal of change. Why, we're one of the biggest dairy states now, and we used to just 'keep cattle'. Bred 'em for oxen. Used to have one-shovel cultivators, and the boys ride the two-row cultivator now. Used to have a windlass and buckets, now you press a button and the water starts coming. Used to think that plowing two acres a day with an eleven-hundred pound team and a 12-inch plow was a big day's work, now we sit on an engine and pull three 16-inch plows all day long—if the land holds out.

"We went out of wheat because the chintz bugs advised us to do it. They were very insistent about it. They ate up our wheat. Then they ate the barley. And they ate the corn. Then, to finish the job and show us they meant business they ate our rye!

"So we went out of small grain and into livestock and dairying, and the chintz bugs went West to convert the farmers of Iowa and southern Minnesota to the idea of mixed farming.

"Those were the days of the cradle and binder. A good man could cradle four to five acres a day and when the Manny dropper came in it took six men to bind 20 acres a day after the machine. We got from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day binding. Along in the '70's the wire binder came in. Our wheat used to go to Milwaukee and so down the lakes. Some of it was ground at home.

## Progressive Changes

"We always grew good corn as far back as I can remember. The farmers in the northern part of the state first grew flint, and then dent corn, but we used the corn we brought up in the early days from Ohio.

"And tobacco always did well with us. We've been growing it for 60 years or more. Now it's one of the big crops of the state, but it's finicky about where it wants to grow, and some places can't make it pay at all, while others do well with it.

"There was a great hop boom in the '70's—a boom that broke hundreds of farmers something as wheat has played hob with farmers out West these later years.

"So, with wheat being eaten by the bugs and hops losing money for us we turned to livestock. The Swiss around Stoughton started making cheese like they had done in the Old Country, and the Germans north of Milwaukee followed them, and in time the co-operative creamery came in, and Babcock and the university began to work on the dairy problem, and Governor Hoard began to preach dairying as the way out of the hard times that we were in.

"So we got our cheese factories, and our creameries, we got out of grain farming and we began to make a little money. We got into stock farming and we made a little more money. We took

on sheep, and then at last got to buying feeders, and kept improving our cattle till now we are fairly well-to-do.

"Yes! And we had good times through it all. As neighbors, I mean. Corn huskings and quiltings and apple parings and changing works in threshing time. Good times!"

When my forbears came up the Great Lakes from overseas, they found the prairie lands all taken, and, led by the lure of "free land," they settled in the sandy valleys of the western part of the state. From the first they had to depend very largely upon the cow and the hen to pull them through. British, they liked sheep, and sheep did well for them. Somehow, I don't think you can succeed with stock unless you like stock. Theodore Louis, Wisconsin's great farmers' institute man, used to say: "If you want to grow a good hog you've got to have a sort of brotherly feeling for the hog!" So the English and the Welsh did well with sheep, and with other stock, too, for that matter. And the Swiss and Germans took to the dairy cow and dairying. And the Norwegians took to timber, and the clearing of land, and the opening up of the northern part of the state.

## Too Much One-crop Farming

But we, all of us, followed the one-crop lure too far. It took one generation, sometimes two, here and there three of them, to hammer livestock and dairying into us. We had the advantage of hard-working ancestors, but we thought to escape from hard work by the shortcut of grain cropping. But Wisconsin, especially the timbered lands, could not compete with Iowa and Illinois in grain.

I wonder if farmers everywhere are the same—learn by their own mistakes, rather than by the mistakes of others? It was so with us. I recall how we undid the work of years of breeding along dairy lines by the introduction of beefy-type Shorthorns. The cross was neither fish nor fowl, nor good red herring. And it took us a long, long time to "see" the silo. We laughed at the "little runts" when the first Jerseys came. And we made all the mistakes that ever were made when we started our cheese factories and creameries. Bungled the job of co-operation badly. Tried out, to our heart's content, the "cheap manager" policy. Tried, to our sorrow, to under-cut each other. Got cleaned by the centralizers. Learned our lesson at last. At least I hope so. Now the farmers are merging into great selling organizations, of which the cheese association is the oldest and best known. It's a great deal like the Grain Growers in its main lines. Sells the cheese of its member locals at the best obtainable price. Is reckoned a success. Is a success!

Now the tobacco men have joined together in a pool and are working along, just as the Kentucky and Carolina growers are, selling their crop together rather than in competition with each other. And the potato men are moving in the same direction. So are the creameries, following the Minnesota plan. All the forces of production are working toward co-operative selling. And whether this is or is not a success depends, very largely, on the quality of the management.

Back in the '70's, as I recall, and as Uncle Bill reminded me, the Granger stores swept the country. Wisconsin "fell" hard. Some of these stores are running today! Most of them are broke, long ago. Why are some still going? Common-sense business management.

No mystery about co-operation. None at all! It succeeds where there is room for it, and where the business is well handled. Otherwise it fails, just as private business fails due to lack of business or lack of ability.

## Evidences of Prosperity

If you drive through Wisconsin today it strikes you as a state of progress. The roads are splendid. The farms in the older sections are well developed, thrifty looking. In the newer sections the farms are still in the making. And

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# The Windbreak---A Farm Asset

WITH the commencement of spring activities in the West, several thousand farmers and many city and town residents will devote part of their time and energy to the important work of tree planting for the improvement of their properties and the added comfort and attractiveness which trees bring to home life on the prairies.

The past twenty years of systematic planting over large tracts of country comparatively treeless, within the knowledge of our generation, has given convincing evidence of the value of such work to permanent settlement and progress. The many fine groves of trees in evidence today serve to demonstrate that efforts both individually and from a community standpoint are worth while, and that ample compensation results for the time and labor involved in planting. The importance of tree planting as an aid to our agricultural development is now very generally recognized, not only as a stimulant to the social and ethical side of prairie settlement but from purely economic and financial considerations.

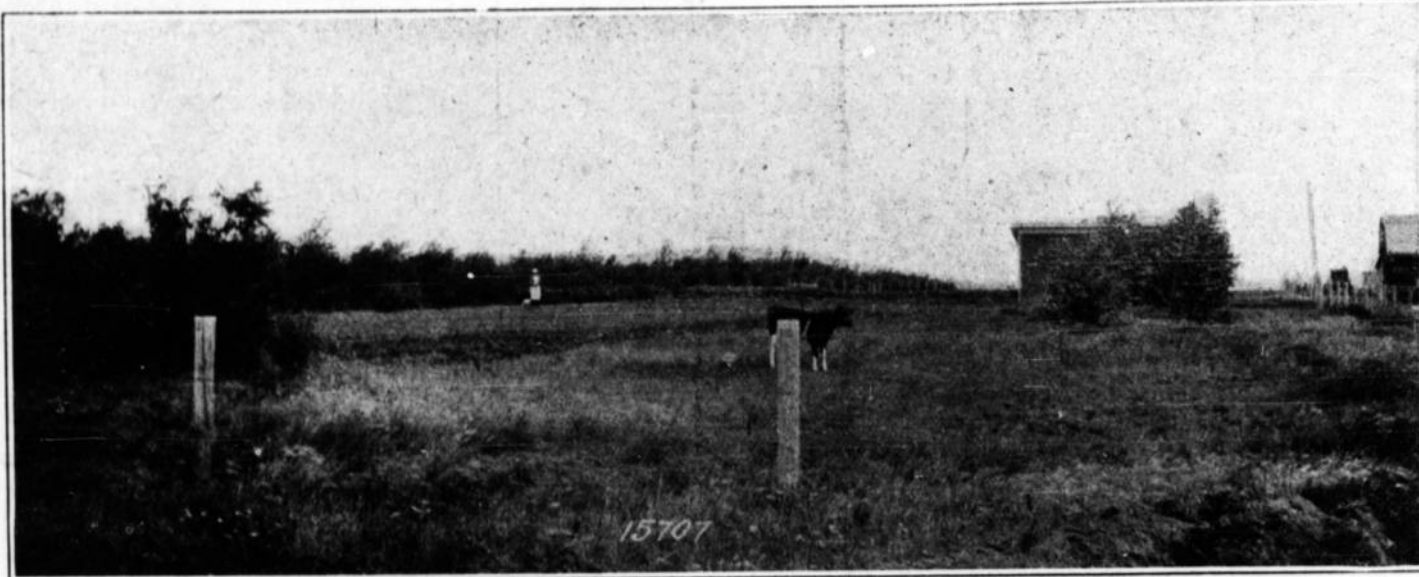
We are not concerned today as to why vast areas of prairie appear to be naturally treeless. This is more or less a matter of conjecture, and whatever the reason, it does not solve the present urgent need of tree growth. We are facing the fact that large tracts of the settled West are bleak and bare, that in some seasons our cultivated soil is drifted badly over fields sown to grain, causing big losses to the individual and thereby the country as a whole. Buildings and stock are unprotected from the velocity of the winds that sweep unbroken over the country, and we experience many other discomforts from the natural elements. Such conditions do not tend to attract, and, what is from a national standpoint of greater importance in these times, hold a permanent and progressive population. It does not follow, however, because of these conditions, that trees are by nature's order barred from an existence here. Tree planting is making rapid progress, and is contributing very largely to the solution of the problems which the character of the country presents.

The absence of trees is, or should be, an incentive to every settler to clothe and beautify the uninteresting landscape, and make his farm home surroundings congenial to his daily welfare. The old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way," holds just as good applied to tree planting as in other operations. Many hundreds of settlers with the will to do, have found the way, and are winning out in improving their farm holdings. What these men have accomplished in the face of many difficulties, is within the power of every farmer who is progressive and ambitious enough to try.

## The Unbelievers

Some will say, "What is the use of planting trees. They are slow to grow and what benefit will they be to me?" and so on. We know that the climatic and topographical features of a country govern more or less the natural growth of trees. We cannot alter natural laws, but we can, if we will, adapt our methods and practices to conform with nature's requirements and attain some measure of success.

In the past there has been a good deal of skepticism concerning tree planting. If we seek the cause we



A flourishing windbreak in six years—The farm home of L. P. Talbot, Forgan, Sask.

By C. A. Edwards  
Assistant Chief, Tree Planting Division

must exonerate the trees from blame and attribute it mainly to failures here and there which have discouraged individual planters and reacted on the efforts of others. Such failures, however, were not from the fact that trees could not be grown, but usually because of the wrong methods employed and the lack of personal interest in giving the trees care and attention at the proper time.

Under prairie conditions, we cannot simply dig holes in the virgin sod or plant trees on poorly-prepared ground and expect the natural elements to develop for us a strong, vigorous growth. A tree plantation requires very careful supervision, and must receive its proportion of attention in the early stages of growth as we give the fields and garden plots.

There is no reason why large stretches of settled country should remain so uninvitingly bare and treeless, any more than allowing land to remain idle and unproductive. Farmers and communities hold the solution of the problem in their own hands, and a closer co-operation in tree planting matters generally, will go a long way in making our civic and rural domiciles attractive and congenial to all.

## A Fair Index

The fact of a steadily-increasing demand on commercial and government tree nurseries for planting material, is an indication that we are headed in the right direction, and that permanent settlers are taking hold of the project as a solution to many of the farm problems. The splendid testimonials of successes in the records of the Tree Planting Division at Indian Head, Sask., tell an interesting story

of the progress of western tree planting, and the beneficial results obtained in a comparatively few years. It is worth while in these days to be able to protect fields of grain, shelter the farm buildings and stock from the full sweep of summer and winter storms and grow all the vegetables and small fruits necessary for the year's need, with some to spare.

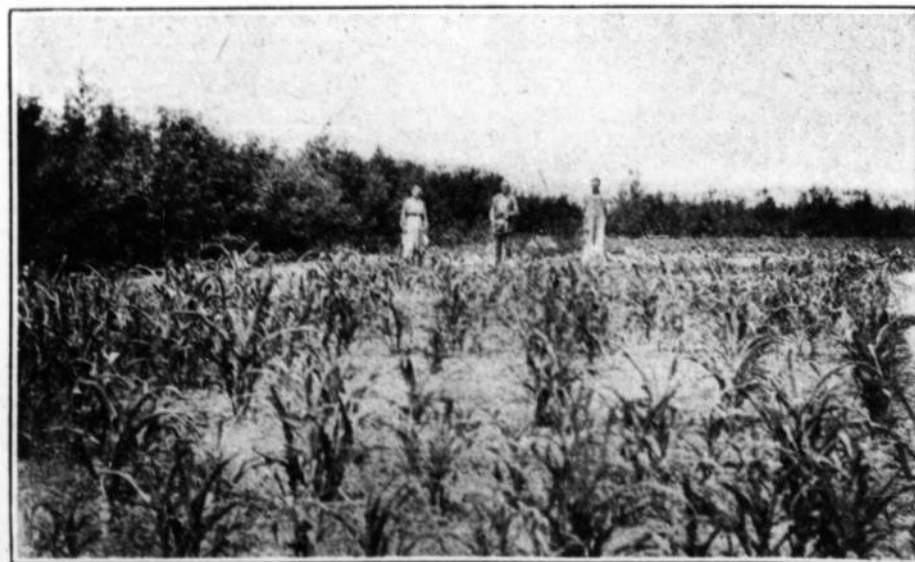
One good plantation in a farming district advertises its own value, and silently reminds the passer by of what he may accomplish and enjoy in the way of protecting and improving his own holdings.

A great many questions put to the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, on the subject of tree planting and the establishment of tree groves, show clearly that much uncertainty prevails as to the proper methods of cultivation and so on, necessary to realize the best results. There are bulletins and pamphlets on tree planting which deal very thoroughly with the subject, and these can be obtained for the asking, and will be found very helpful in planning tree planting work. It might be of interest to outline briefly a few of the conclusions which the forestry branch have reached in connection with the inspection of thousands of plantations in all stages of growth for a number of years.

In the formation and maintenance of a tree belt, several important factors require to be taken into consideration, and prospective planters and those who have made a start can with confidence avail themselves of the service of the Tree Planting Division for helpful hints on this subject.

## Preparation Necessary

In the first place the preparation of



A well sheltered corn patch on the farm of W. Morris, Josephine, Sask.

the ground for trees, as for every other product of the soil, must be thorough if the best results are to be expected. This is undoubtedly the foundation of a good tree belt. Poorly or hastily prepared ground results in many failures. A well worked fallow is the most reliable, taking one season with another. If the planting season is dry there is a reserve of moisture to give the young plants a good start, and if wet, then so much the better. It is safer to take two

seasons and have the soil in good texture, free from weeds and grass roots, rather than a hasty planting on poor preparation.

Exercise care in planting. A great many losses occur through lack of care. Remember the fine fibrous roots so necessary for the nourishment of the tree, are very easily dried up. Hence they should be carefully covered and protected in the planting operation. Spade planting where possible is preferable to furrow planting. The latter will give satisfactory results provided the ground is not opened up too far ahead of the planter.

After planting, cultivation of the trees is of vital importance. Observations of plantations show conclusively that poor results in plantings of all ages are due to neglect of this factor at some time or other. Cultivate until your trees become too interlaced to work among, and the results will compensate for the effort. Do not fail to keep out grass and weed growth. These menaces will in one season place a thrifty young planting in the neglected and failure class. Keep a strip of ground for about 10 feet from the edge of the tree line regularly cultivated. This will not only prevent grass encroachment but will help considerably in growth development.

The above points are most important in starting a tree belt, and where the operations are carefully carried out the young plantation will get away to a good start.

There are many other points in connection with the future maintenance of a plantation on which information can be readily obtained. Valuable data is available on the results of systematic and extensive plantations at Indian Head that can be taken as a general example throughout the West in guiding the efforts of settlers in establishing tree growth on their farm holdings.

If we consider the increased value of a farm property by the addition of flourishing tree plantations and field shelters, and the many pleasures that go with these improvements, we must feel it a duty to lend a helping hand in developing tree growth as an aid to our agricultural activities and the permanent settlement and progress of the West.

The "come-back" of Germany as an agricultural producer is shown in figures just released by the United States Department of Agriculture, based on radio dispatches from its agricultural commissioner at Berlin. The 1923 wheat crop in Germany is placed at 103,267,000 bushels, compared with 69,725,000 bushels in 1922.

Rye production last year was 263,045,000 bushels, compared with 209,519,000 bushels in 1922; barley 108,446,000 bushels, compared with 73,013,000 bushels; oats 420,719,000 bushels, compared with 284,567,000 bushels; potatoes 1,197,119,000 bushels, compared with 1,494,181,000 bushels, and sugar beets 9,585,000 short tons, compared with 11,896,000 short tons the preceding year.



# Stubborn Acres

*And How One Farmer Coaxed a Little More From Them by the Pursuit of a Novel Sideline---Raising Furbearers---Mink and Fisher---By P. M. Abel*

ONCE upon a time the western farmer planning his year's work had a simple job on his hands. He followed the general practice of his locality, and, with the ordinary run of luck, made money and lived happily.

That's the way all fairy stories begin and end. But the farmer of 1924 finds himself out in the cold world of realities. Excepting Alberta's freak crop harvested last year, which may not come again in a generation, the fellows who let neighborhood custom decide their farming practices are the ones who find their assets diminishing most rapidly. Pick out any farmer of your own acquaintance who is accumulating in these days of cheap wheat and burdensome expenses, and if he can explain without legal consequences, you will probably find out that he is one of those who have left beaten paths. Maybe it's a little sweet clover, or a few more cows, or a better way of marketing. More than likely, he has adjusted his whole scheme of farming, so far as in his power lies, to price changes and market demands.

Such a one is G. H. DeLey, at Louis Creek, in the North Thompson valley of British Columbia, some 30 miles from Kamloops.

Independent habits of thinking come naturally to DeLey ever since, twenty odd years ago, he gave up his artillery commission in King Leopold's army to administer an isolated trading post deep in the tropical forest of the Belgian Congo. If he had come to Louis Creek with the first white men who slaved and starved for gold, chances are he would have spent his efforts harvesting beef from the unclaimed valley pastures. As he first came on the scene when others were thinking in terms of beef and grain, he must needs strike out along another path. On his few irrigated acres, for this is dry country—drier than Southern Alberta—he raised fruit and vegetables, for which he had a ready and remunerative market among farmer neighbors desperately striving to grow grain on a pitifully thin soil, or herding cows on precipitous hill-sides.

It wasn't many years before said neighbors found out it was cheaper to grow their own fruit and vegetables than to buy them from this unconventional farmer whose diligent library lamp illuminated something more gainful than the interminable contest of diamonds and spades. His market dwindling, he cast about for some other profitable sideline which was not likely to be overdone. "And that," said DeLey to me, "is how I happened to go into fur farming."

## Why he Chose Fisher

About the time he made the resolve to investigate this sideline, nothing much had been done in the way of domesticating fur animals except black and silver foxes. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. DeLey decided against fox farming. "The business of fox farming," said he, "seemed at that time to be spreading so fast, and it had been reduced to a routine which promised such rapid multiplication that I estimated over-production was not very far away. Then, too, I had a little misgiving about getting a continuous supply of fresh meat for such large animals as foxes in this thinly settled community."

There is a group of furbearers known as the weasel family, which, before the advent of the trapper, abounded all over Western Canada. There are five species in this group, in size, starting at the bottom of the ladder, weasel, mink,

marten, fisher and otter. After considering the advantages and difficulties with each species, Mr. DeLey made a start with mink and fisher. Weasel and marten were counted out because of the relative cheapness of their pelts. Mink were included because of the rapidity with which they breed and the cheapness with which they could be raised. Otter require too large a range and too much initial outlay for suitable premises and equipment. "Had I been differently located," said he, "I might have commenced muskrat breeding. For the man who has a marsh, or an island on the coast, I believe muskrat breeding can be made a paying proposition. The possibilities of beaver raising, too, are worth investigating, but I am satisfied that for my surroundings I made the right choice in mink and fisher."

## Introducing the Fisher

The fisher is a handsome, intelligent, animal, resembling an immense black cat with a bushy tail. It is the swiftest and fiercest of the weasel family and can catch a marten in open chase, jump-



A Mature Fisher

The Fisher is alert and courageous. With strangers about he is almost continually on the move, and is hard to photograph. Note the hollow log which Mr. DeLey provides for all his fur bearers.

ing from limbs even 30 or 40 feet high to the ground. When it is known that a marten can catch a squirrel, the significance of this feat can be appreciated. A full grown fisher weighs 20 pounds and will tackle any dog on sight.

As Mr. DeLey is one of the pioneers in breeding fisher in captivity, he is a source of information for both the Canadian and American Biological Surveys. His experience shows that they breed readily in captivity—three to five in a litter—and that under the stimulus of a never-failing food supply, they grow possibly a little larger than in a state of nature. The chief drawback is the difficulty in catching such active and intrepid animals unharmed, with which to make a beginning. Starting with one pair, he has never had any new blood, and consequently his present stock, in the third generation, is considerably inbred, in spite of which there is no depreciation in vigor or build.

The house which shelters his fur bearers would pass for an up-to-date poultry house save for its lack of

windows. Down both sides of the centre aisle will be found low boxes about three feet square, each of which houses a single animal. Each box opens out on a runway, some eight feet long, the same height, and the width of the compartment in the house. Fisher live in pairs so that two runways communicate. After three generations, Mr. DeLey finds that these animals lose much of their ferocity, but for all that Mrs. Fisher must have the protection of a strong door to ensure that her features will not be mutilated by her mate when she is engaged at her meal. And though they may spend the day time without overmuch domestic bitterness, Mr. Fisher will not trust to a common bed which would give his spouse an opportunity for retaliation.

## The Fisher's Menu

The bill of fare is simple, but a lot of thought has gone into keeping down the cost. One meal a day cuts down washing and sterilizing dishes. An immense bowl of porridge and milk every third day. Meat the rest of the time—preferably raw.

Now about the milk in this ration. It takes an athletic cow to scramble up and down the steep terrain of the North Thompson Valley, and the sparse wiry grass sprinkled through the brush won't keep a cow in good climbing trim, so Mr. DeLey keeps a small flock of goats. The goats supply the butter and milk for his table as well as serving the fur bearers.

The principal source of animal food is the prairie dog, the scourge of the grain fields in British Columbia. Gophers would serve the same purpose on the prairies, says Mr. DeLey. After the prairie dogs hibernate, carcasses of cattle and horses are the mainstay. A rat or a crow is a delicacy to the fishers. Dipped in boiling water, external vermin are killed, and the fisher has to be protected from contracting internal parasites by suitable inspection of the carcasses. Bones, fur, and intestinal contents all disappear. The last named is the fisher's source of physic. One other source he has—green vegetable food. The hillsides of this valley in season are painted with patches of vermillion—mountain ash trees loaded with clusters of berries. One can pick a bushel of these in five minutes, and this acid fruit is the fisher's chosen tonic and corrective for his highly putrefactive meat diet.

Speaking of the meat ration again, there are times when the prairie dogs are underground, the crows gone south, when carcasses are not to be had, and when even the rat supply fails. To guard against this contingency DeLey breeds Belgian hares, and that leads him down another avenue whose windings we will not explore.

## The Fisher's Housekeeping

What other care does the fisher need? Practically none. The floor of his cage is cemented. He scorns bedding of all kinds—throws it out if it is wished upon him. Although he is a swimmer he does not absolutely require swimming accommodation. But this fur farmer leads his irrigation water in a cement trough through the whole series of pens, providing the animals with a constantly running supply of fresh drinking water, and a channel, which the fishers avail themselves of, for removing the filth.

Bending every effort to secure fresh blood for an outcross, Mr.



Mrs. DeLey finds some difficulty in holding this protesting Fisher baby.

DeLey is determined to persevere in founding a fisher breeding industry. Skins last year sold for \$125 each. The breeding animals he has sold to others who are following his footsteps in the United States brought him \$350 per pair. Like every other sideline, it could be easily overdone, but on account of the limited amount of breeding stock in captivity, that day seems far off.

Fur buyers rate the darkest skins higher when buying fisher. Nature carries protective coloration to such a limit that the dense British Columbia woods grow a strain of fisher darker than those found in the light timber of the northern prairie. From this fact Mr. DeLey obtains another advantage.

Looking forward to the time when the breeding of fur animals becomes a widely practiced and well understood art, it seems reasonable to suppose that furs will be valued according to their beauty and their utilitarian value—their durability and softness. Pelts that have a high value at present because of their rarity will suffer a decline in price when they are raised by the million. Sixty years ago when the Hudson Bay trappers brought in over 1,000 silver foxes a year, the price was from \$50 to \$80 each. In 1910, when the catch dropped to less than 300 skins, the price went to \$400. Enhanced war prices since that time have offset largely the influence of an increasing supply thrown on the market by fox ranches, but in the long run, as this industry expands, isn't it true that fox and fisher and every other sort of domestic skin will reach a level determined by supply, and a demand guided by utilitarian and artistic values? So runs DeLey's logic. Of course there is the influence of that capricious jade, style. But with large supplies to choose from she will demand one fur one year and another the next. There is no forecasting the whims of style.

## A Durable Fur

On a utilitarian basis fisher ranks very high. For durability, sea-otter is taken as the standard of 100. Beaver

Continued on Page 30



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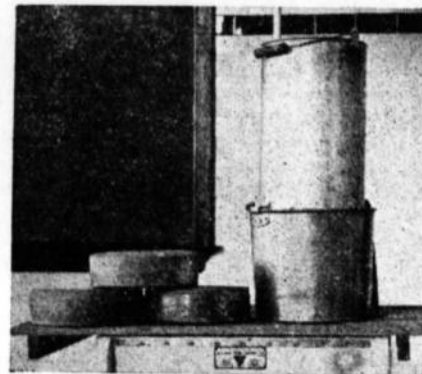
The Farmers' Bargain Counter—Guide Classified Ads.

## Gouda Cheese

By R. W. Brown, Professor of Dairy Husbandry,  
Manitoba Agricultural College

It is often claimed to be impracticable to make hard cheese on the farm. This stand is usually taken on account of the special equipment and long experience necessary to successfully make such a variety as Cheddar cheese. Canadian Cheddar cheese is famous on the export markets. For this variety, special equipment and training are imperative to attain uniformity and the long-keeping quality required for disposition on distant markets.

At the same time there are other varieties of hard cheese; for instance, Gouda cheese, which can, and should be made on many farms. While six to seven hours are required to make Cheddar cheese, Gouda cheese is made in about one hour and a half. Milk for Cheddar cheese is ripened more or less before rennet is added, and high acid is developed in the curd before it is salted. It is, therefore, known as a sour curd cheese. Gouda cheese, on the other hand, while also a hard cheese is in the class known as sweet curd cheese. The milk is not



Pressing Gouda Cheese

ripened before adding the rennet, and the curd is not salted until after it is pressed. The equipment necessary for making this cheese can be found in almost any farm home. A little care, attention and ordinary intelligence, can attain success in supplying a family with a good quality of cheese. Enough cheese to supply the family for the whole year could easily be made during the summer months. The cost would be only about half the cost of buying the same amount of cheese at the local store, and the food value equally as high.

### Method of Making

**The Milk.**—Fresh whole milk should be used. The sooner the cheese is made after milking, the better. The best results are not usually obtained with milk several hours old, unless it has been thoroughly cooled. Eight gallons of milk will make a cheese weighing about eight pounds. None smaller should be made.

**Container.**—Without going to the expense of getting a special vat or other container in which to "set" the milk and "cook" the curd, a wash boiler, which is found in every farm home, may be used. This should be thoroughly washed and be large enough to hold from eighty to one hundred pounds of milk.

**Setting.**—Temper the milk to 90 degrees Fahr. If the cheese is made directly after milking, very little tempering will be necessary. A reliable dairy thermometer should always be used. Rule-of-thumb methods should in no way be tolerated. If good starter is on hand, add it at the rate of one-half per cent., about six and one-half ounces to eight gallons of milk. Starter may or may not be used, but if one has good starter, it is advisable to use some. This aids greatly in determining the character of the fermentation within the cheese when it is being "cured" or "ripened."

If a "rich-looking" cheese is desired, half a teaspoonful of cheese color is sufficient for eight gallons of milk. However, color adds in no way to the food value of the finished product, and need not be used. It is used simply to meet the demand of the consumer, and is one means by which he deceives himself. If used, it should first be mixed with a dipperful of milk, which is then mixed with the whole lot. A skim-milk product should never be colored. Color should always be a distinguishing mark between cheese made from whole milk and that made from skim-milk alone,

or skim-milk and foreign fats. Butter and oleomargarine are distinguished by the casual observer mainly by the difference in color.

Starter should be mixed with the milk before the color is added. When this has been done and the milk is at 90 degrees Fahr., enough rennet is added to coagulate the milk ready for cutting in fifteen to twenty minutes. From two and one-half to three teaspoonfuls is sufficient for eight gallons of milk. Before being mixed with the milk, the rennet should be diluted in a glass of cold water. When the rennet has been added, gentle stirring should continue for two to three minutes. The vessel is now covered to maintain the temper-

ature and keep out dust and flies, and is left undisturbed for fifteen to twenty minutes, when the curd should be ready to cut.

**Cutting the Curd.**—The curd is ready to cut when it breaks clean ahead of the finger. The index finger is inserted at an angle of about 45 degrees until the thumb (which should be held tightly against the finger) touches and breaks the surface of the curd. The hand is now pushed forward and upward. The curd should break clean, showing no particles adhering to the finger upon reaching the surface.

### Avoid Loss of Fat

Whatever is used to cut the curd, one should aim to produce uniform particles about the size of kernels of corn. Avoid mashing or crushing, as this will result in a heavy loss of fat in the whey. A knife with a long blade, a wire toaster, or a clean coil of wire, placing the strands about a quarter of an inch apart, may be used. Cut lengthways first, and then crossways of the vessel. When this is completed the mass is allowed to stand for about ten minutes before stirring is begun, thus allowing the curd to firm slightly. Stirring is now commenced very gently. First run the hand around the sides and over the bottom of the vessel to free the metal of all adhering curd.

**"Cooking" the Curd.**—It is now necessary to apply heat by some means. This may be done by setting the vessel in a large container of hot water or by heating over a stove. Heat slowly and stir only enough to prevent the curd particles from bunching up. Take about twenty minutes to raise the temperature to 104 and not over 106 degrees Fahr. More or less continual stirring is necessary to prevent the curd particles from matting together. It usually requires from 35 to 45 minutes from the time of cutting to "cook" the curd sufficiently. The whey is drained from the curd as soon as it is in such a condition that the particles do not readily stick together after having been pressed in the hand. Spread a piece of cheese cloth over a dish-pan and pour the curd and whey into it. Place the cloth containing the separated curd so that the whey can drain off freely.

**Pressing the Curd.**—A suitable form must be provided for this purpose. We have found a ten-quart seamless metal pail just as good as the special "hoops" or moulds which one may buy. The pail should be one of the "nearly straight-sided" variety (see illustration). There should be no flange on the bottom, as this must come in direct contact with the support to avoid bending the bottom when pressure is applied. Eight or ten small holes should be made in the bottom to allow the whey to escape. Unless a drill is used, a little filing will be necessary to make a perfectly smooth surface. Saw a round piece which will fit into the pail, from a clean inch board. This should fit



snugly around the sides when the cheese is pressed to its final size.

The pail should be placed over a rack or other perforated surface so that the whey can escape freely. Line the pail with strips of cheese cloth and pack the curd into it with the hands. Fold the strips of cloth neatly over the curd, being careful that all parts are covered. Place the wooden follower in the pail and apply slight pressure. About thirty pounds is sufficient at first. Various schemes may be devised by which to apply pressure, a lever properly arranged with an adjustable weight, is suitable. A deep-setting can, which fits inside the pail and weighs about 50 pounds when filled with water, does very well (see illustration). This is very convenient. More pressure is applied by gradually filling the can with water. When the cheese is pressed into shape, which requires a few minutes only, it is taken out in the mould, the bandage adjusted as required, returned and pressure again applied. It is well to do this a number of times before it is finally left and full pressure applied. From fifty to sixty pounds pressure is sufficient. It is now left for about twelve hours. Care should be taken to get a smooth finish. To do this, it may be necessary to turn the cheese after pressing for ten or eleven hours, and press for an hour or two longer.

#### Salting

Salting.—Gouda cheese is salted either in brine or by applying dry salt. If the brine method is used, dissolve as much salt as possible in a vessel of cold water. Immerse the cheese in the brine, and set away in a cool place for two or three days. The cheese should be turned in the brine two or three times and salt sprinkled on the exposed part. When the cheese is taken from the brine it should be wiped dry with a clean cloth. If the surface is inclined to be slimy, rub dry salt over it thoroughly. The cheese is dry salted by rubbing salt into the surface on eight or ten consecutive days.

Curing.—Most people prefer cheese after it has some age. The extent to which this is true, of course, depends upon individual tastes. Three or four months is the usual length of time these cheeses are kept before they are ready for use. While the cheese is being aged, it is most important to give it proper care. When the salting process is complete, the surfaces of the cheese are thoroughly washed with warm water and dried with a piece of clean cheese cloth. The cheese is now put away on a cellar shelf and turned over daily for the first week. After that, turning two or three times a week will do. The surfaces should be rubbed frequently with a cloth soaked in hot water or whey. This will prevent the cheese from drying out or cracking, and moulds from growing. The shelf should be kept clean. A temperature ranging from 55 to 65 degrees Fahr. is best in which to cure the cheese. Drying out is largely prevented by keeping the moisture fairly high in the room. To do this, hang a piece of wet flannel cloth over a wire or stout cord. Wet this cloth every day or two. After the cheese have been salted and the surfaces washed and dried, they may be dipped in hot paraffin. The wax should be heated above the boiling point of water before it is applied. This will largely prevent drying out and save a lot of work.

#### Drying Off the Dairy Cow

The dairy cow should be dried up and have a rest of a month or six weeks before coming fresh, but to do this the effort to dry her up should start about two months or at least six weeks before calving time. If the start is made two months before calving, the feed reduced, preferably dry hay only being given, the cow milked once a day for a short time, then once every two or three days, and then milking is stopped entirely, the cow will usually be dried off without danger or injury to the udder. When milking is stopped entirely the udder will fill up very full, but, if not milked out, in a very few days it will begin to go down and the cow will soon be dry. If, however, the drying up is put off until a month from calving, or if there is any irritation in the udder remaining

from any previous udder trouble, or unless the cow is put on dry feed, it may be better to milk her right up to calving. Milking a part of the milk from the udder should never be done. Simply put her on dry feed, milk less frequently for a short time, and then stop milking entirely.

It is better for the cow and also for the unborn calf that the cow be dried up for one or two months. The cow will probably give more milk in ten months if she has had a rest of two months than she will in twelve months if she does not get the rest before calving. The calf will possibly develop better if the cow is dry and properly fed than if she is being milked, and when the cow has been dried up the first milk the calf gets will be better suited to its needs than if the mother had been milked right up to freshening. But no serious harm is likely to result from milking a cow right up to calving, while trying to dry up a persistent milker within a month of calving might result in injury to the udder, unless it be done quickly and carefully.

#### Calf Stanchions

Stanchions are a big help at feeding

time, especially when calves of different sizes and ages are kept in the same pen. When they are loose, the milk is spilled and the larger calves get part of the smaller one's share. Stanchioning helps to prevent the calves from sucking each other. They should be kept stanchioned for a short time after feeding. Feeding the grain immediately after the milk will keep them from sucking ears and udders.

It is not an uncommon sight to see calves with deformed ears caused by freezing when moist after being sucked by the other calves. Heifers are sometimes brought to milk flow through this means before being bred, and occasionally one or more quarters are ruined as a result.

A calf stanchion can easily be made out of cheap or scrap lumber. It is usually three to three and one-half feet high and with a four or five-inch neck space. When a number of stanchions are to be built, they should be from 18 to 24 inches from centre to centre. This stanchion is built on the same style as the old-fashioned, rigid stanchion. A feed manger 12 to 14 inches wide in front of the stanchions will hold the milk bucket and grain.

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## Livestock Exchange Submits Proposals

A delegation from the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange has waited upon H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner to present the view of that body with reference to hog grading.

The representatives of the exchange prefaced their remarks with endorsement of the principle of hog grading, providing that several features incorporated in the routine now followed which cause them inconvenience can be dispensed with. The wording of the memorandum follows:

"The first recommendation, is that the maximum weight for selects and thick smooths, be placed at 220 pounds; secondly, that, if possible, arrangements be made to have the grading done in the alleys of the commission men, by the official grader before the hogs are sold. The principle that we stand on in this second resolution is that in our opinion, no commodity should be sold until after it has been graded. After that it is purely a matter of salesmanship as to the price that is realized.

"In our opinion this is the only way in which grading can be permanently carried on, and if at any time there should be a dispute or uncertainty as to the grading of any hog, either on the part of the grader, the sellers or the buyers, that particular hog could be weighed individually, sure weight definitely determining his grade. In a general way, however, as commission men, we would be prepared to accept the grader's grading as final, except in cases of glaring errors."

The third resolution that hog grading as between the packing plants and the stock yards be very closely checked. It is stated quite openly that grading at the plants is easier than on the yards and this naturally has a tendency to drive business away from the yards. We would ask that all grading at the plants be done by an official government grader.

To this statement of the case Mr. Arkell replied that he was prepared to consider their requests favorably, but could not act until all interests had been consulted, but that if he found that there was no objection he would put the changes suggested by them into effect tentatively until such time as the Canadian swine committee meets on February 20, when the whole matter would be gone into and dealt with fully. The delegation express themselves as entirely satisfied with this reply.

### Livestock Act Changes

A second matter was taken up with both Dr. Grisdale and the livestock commissioner, was the question of changes in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, under which Canadian stock yards are regulated. Previous to last year each commission agency was required to keep in a chartered bank, a commission account sufficient to guarantee payment for stock received on consignment. In practice, however, this is what occasionally happened—after a farmer's animals were sold by the commission firm, the money for them was not forthcoming, because the commission account in the bank had been attached by creditors for payment of other obligations. At the instance of western Progressive members at Ottawa, the act was amended so that commission firms were obliged to keep trust accounts which gave consigners more protection.

The application of the delegation was to have this amendment cancelled in

favor of the following: "Each commission firm shall open a 'livestock account' in a chartered bank, separate from the said firm's private or other commercial account for the purpose of handling all moneys, pertaining to the buying and selling of livestock on a 'commission basis.'"

Then followed details of how such accounts shall be handled. Dr. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, in replying to the delegation, called their attention to the fact that the change had been made by the western Progressive members, or rather at their request, but agreed again to lay the matter before the minister for his consideration.

### Inspection of Cattle

The final matter dealt with, and the only one in which A. N. Lambert took part, was the question of inward, as well as outward, inspection of cattle at Winnipeg and St. Boniface yards. Ever since the yards have been established there has been inspection by the health of animals branch of all cattle leaving the Winnipeg yards, except those going to local plants. The request to the minister of agriculture was that all cattle coming into the yards be inspected as an additional safeguard. After hearing the arguments the minister agreed to accede to their request and to establish this inspection for a trial period of three months.

The delegation expressed themselves as highly pleased with the results of their labors.

### Reducing the Cost of Colts

C. J. Mendlun has found a very effective way of reducing the cost of colts by economies put into effect before they were foaled. The sire of a number of them is a Percheron horse of excellent breeding and the right individuality, but a very cheap horse as far as price is concerned.

This stallion is an imported horse 14 years old that sired one excellent crop of colts in France, and was used for many years in a certain locality of the middle western part of United States where he improved the work stock very noticeably. Most of his foals were grades, but the geldings and mares showed that he was a really great horse.

His age and the fact that he could no longer be used to advantage in a neighborhood containing so many mares of his descendants made him a cheap horse. In his old home this horse—he is a line-bred "Brilliant"—proved that extra good blood is certainly of value on ordinary farm mares. He is giving a demonstration of what can sometimes be done with an old horse that was thought to have had his day by moving him to pastures new.

Today some of these very best stallions of fairly good age can be bought for a quarter or a half of an ordinary stallion price and sometimes less. When of fairly good age they cannot be expected to raise as large a percentage of colts as a younger horse and so do not pay their owners well if they wish to stand or travel him, yet, for a reasonable number of services, he can be depended upon to produce results.

So wherever an owner has enough mares of his own or can get a few of his neighbors to join in with him, he will find it a profitable investment indeed. In addition the stallion will do an ordinary day's work alongside of any other horse with a good driver and his colts will be pure profit.



Buffalo meat is in great vogue among the hotel visitors, but beef growers do not seem to wax enthusiastic about the great amount of it thrown on the market this winter. This picture was snapped in the buffalo park at Wainwright, Alta., and sent in by Mrs. W. F. Barber.

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# Sweet Clover

## Clipping and Cutting Sweet Clover for Hay

This is the third of a series of four articles by J. G. Haney of the Extension Department, International Harvester Company

**F**OR feeding purposes sweet clover is more valuable than red clover, and almost equal to alfalfa. Sweet clover, if sown alone, early in the spring, on good soil, may make a small cutting of hay the first year, depending on the amount of rain, and other conditions being favorable. It should not be cut for hay the first year until it has reached its maximum growth, and it is well to cut rather high so as to leave some protection.

The second year the growth will start very early, and if conditions are favorable, will be ready to cut for hay earlier than will be expected, June 10 to 15. The growth is very rapid, and it soon begins to get stemmy. It should be cut when 12 to 18 inches high, before the stems develop very far, which will be before any bloom appears.

The cutting of the white sweet clover must be high. The new growth does not come from buds at the crown, like alfalfa or red clover, but from branches on the stems. If it is cut below these branches, the plant will be killed. The ordinary mower does not admit of being adjusted as high as it should be. Extensions can be put on the shoes to hold the sickle bar four to six inches from the ground, or a harvester or binder may be used. For clipping, an old harvester with the platform bottom knocked out, is very satisfactory. We have used the harvester, letting the hay run out in a windrow to cure, and gathered this with sweep rakes. When cut, the hay can be left on the ground to cure, the same as alfalfa. In the humid sections the hay contains a large percentage of water, and is slow in curing. We found it somewhat more difficult to cure than alfalfa, but if properly cured it makes excellent hay.

### Clip First Growth

In wet regions, or during wet seasons, the first crop of hay is very difficult to cure, as it must be handled during the wettest part of the season. The first growth, when 12 to 18 inches high, may be clipped eight inches above ground, and this clipping left to be plowed under. The second growth can then be cut for hay with a grain binder, bound in small bundles and handled the same as sheaf oats. The crop should be cut before it gets woody—just as the bloom begins to show. This probably could all be done before harvest, so that the land could be plowed early, and be in excellent shape for grain the next year.

### Sweet Clover Seed Production

Sweet clover seed is now quoted in every seed catalog. A few years ago it could not be bought except in small packages, as only a few bee-men ever seeded it. Now there is a demand for hundreds of car loads of seed, particularly in the corn belt of the central states. It is sown and plowed under for fertilizer. Three to six hundred pounds per acre in humid sections is not an unusual yield of seed. There should be a good profit in the hulled seed at ten to 15 cents per pound, at which price good seed is now available.

When the soil and climate are favorable, the sweet clover may grow so large that it cannot be cut easily with a grain binder. If the spring is very favorable and a big growth is made, it should be clipped back when 12 to 18 inches high, and the second crop allowed to seed. The cutting back, when done at the proper time, will make very little difference in the time of seed maturing, and early clipping will increase the production of seed. The clipping may be raked for hay, or left on the ground.

Seed harvested on the I.H.C. Farm, is handled as follows: Eight to ten pounds of scarified seed is sown per acre with Marquis wheat, early in April, and a good stand of sweet clover always secured. This is clipped for hay June 10 to 15, the year following. The latter part of September a heavy seed crop is cut with the grain binder, with very little more trouble than a

heavy crop of grain. If the first growth of white sweet clover is not clipped it may grow so large that it is very difficult to clip. A long divider help to separate the clover before it is cut off at the sickle bar. A three-quarter inch gas pipe extended out six or eight feet in front of the regular divider and then bent back and fastened to the outer reel support, makes a satisfactory divider. This is not usually necessary if the sweet clover is clipped at the proper time. Yellow sweet clover seldom grows so large that it bothers in cutting.

### Use Ordinary Grain Thresher

The bundles were allowed to fall from the harvester, as they will often hang together if a bundle carrier is used. The bundles are not shocked, but left just as the binder drops them until dry enough to thresh. A row of bundles is then moved at intervals to allow the wagons to drive through in gathering them up at threshing time.

The threshing is done with an ordinary grain thresher, with full concave, the riddles set for flax. The seed is very easily knocked off the stems, and if threshed on a hot dry day, most of the seed will be hulled. When the separator is properly adjusted, the seed may be threshed and cleaned so that it can be put through the scarifier without being recleaned. The scarifier removes all the hulls and scratches the seed coat so that all the seed will germinate promptly.

### Cut when Slightly Green

The seed does not all ripen at once, and the first to set will begin to shatter off before it is all ripe. The crop should be cut when the largest part of the seed has turned brown, but most of the stems are green yet. There will be less waste in cutting when slightly green than in letting it get too ripe. When dry the seed will shatter very easily, but if the weather is a little damp, or the cutting can be done early in the morning or late in the evening, there will not be so much loss. Since the seed shatters very easily, the crop should be handled as little as possible after it is cut. The stubble is very stiff, and the bundles light, so that they will usually dry just as the binder lets them drop, and there doubtless is less waste of seed than if set up in shocks and then pulled apart again when loading. Canvas should be used on the bundle racks, as several bushels of seed a day will be saved on each wagon. Canvas should also be used under the front of the machine, as a great deal of seed is scattered in unloading, and when the feeder strikes the bundles.

### Sweet Clover in Alberta

John W. Lucas, of Calgary, Alberta, believes in being an asset to his community. He grows thirty to a hundred acres of sweet clover a year—seeds it with small grain, using a grass seeder on the grain drill. The first crop of hay is cut just before any bloom appears, about June 20, and a second crop six weeks later. He secured a yield of 397½ pounds of clean seed per acre. Only alfalfa exceeds sweet clover in yield and feeding value in his estimation.

All kinds of stock soon cultivate a taste for sweet clover, and he has had no bloating or any other trouble in pasturing. He finds it best to plow the sweet clover stubble deep, and the yield of grain will be better than on any other land. The sweet clover may volunteer, but does not bother if the land is plowed each year. Mr. Lucas has noticed that some sweet clover plants are more leafy, and desirable for pasture and hay, and is planting the sweet clover in rows, so as to select the most desirable plants, with a view to improving the value of this crop. Much can be accomplished by selection in all crops.

(The fourth article discusses sweet clover as a soil builder).

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### Grain In Rows Increasing

Speaking of the progress which the farmers of Saskatchewan are making toward the establishment of suitable crop rotations, Prof. Manley Champlin made the following observations before the convention of agricultural societies held recently in Saskatoon:

"The only way to have crop rotation and participate in its manifold benefits is to have crops which will readily work into a good rotation so planned that each crop in it will help put the land in condition for the succeeding crop. This means that we must have cultivated crops, legume crops and staple grain crops, and grasses are also useful. If we once get in the habit of growing crops of the various classes, crop rotation will come as surely as dawn follows darkness.

"With this idea in mind, Saskatchewan farmers have been growing grain in rows, increasing their corn acreage and their fields of sweet clover. It is impossible to know just how extensively this movement has taken place. But

from my correspondence and travel, I feel convinced that there were close to a fifth of a million acres of grain in rows, sown as a cultivated crop, and over 100,000 acres of corn in the year 1923. From 70 acres of grain in rows in 1920 to 200,000 in 1923 is real progress. From 16,000 acres of corn in 1920 to 100,000 in 1923 represents substantial gain. Thus the problem of finding a cultivated crop for our rotations is being solved.

"Let us now examine into the state of affairs with regard to soil-improving crops. Here it is a little more difficult to form even approximate estimates. Most of the farmers are taking hold of sweet clover, alfalfa, rye grass and brome grass somewhat cautiously. This is as it should be. Many of the fields are small so that it is hard to guess the acreage. But my correspondence leads me to believe that there are at least 5,000 farmers trying sweet clover. The fields range in size from one to 100 acres. Probably 20,000 acres is not too high a figure for the sweet clover.

This premier soil binder and soil awakener is increasing in importance every year.

"According to estimates of the statisticians at Ottawa, over four-fifths of a million acres were seeded to tame grass for pasture and hay in Saskatchewan in 1923. While this represents a decline of a fifth of a million acres since 1920, I am inclined not to regard this as retrogression. Doubtless, much of the grass sown in 1920 failed to make a stand and never came into bearing. Other fields have been plowed up after having been down to grass a few years and have been worked into the rotation which, after all, is just what we want. There are certain simple facts about securing a stand of grass that are not well enough known or understood, and we have taken pains in hundreds of letters and scores of press articles to reiterate and repeat those precautions that are necessary to help ensure success in seeding grass.

"Alfalfa, the queen of forage crops, is still suffering in much the same way

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that most of our cities are suffering. It has not yet absorbed the effects of a premature boom, which it experienced in the days when everything else was booming. Many at that time attempted to grow alfalfa without taking the precaution to learn something about it first. They were not to be blamed for this as there was no source of accurate information about growing alfalfa on the prairies in those days.

"I can well remember that nearly everything I learned about alfalfa growing 15 years ago had to be revised. It was based upon the experience of those who were growing the crop in mountain valleys rather than on the open prairie. Besides that, it was hard to get genuine, hardy seed. Hardy seed is still too expensive. Some who succeeded in producing a good stand destroyed it by pasturing or cutting too closely in the fall, thus taking away its winter protection. Despite all these set backs, interest in alfalfa is awakening. Here and there people are trying it. They are asking questions about it, and for our part Professor Kirk has prepared a bulletin giving up-to-date, proven facts about alfalfa. The printing of this bulletin has been temporarily delayed owing to the lack of funds.

"The sunflower crop has also come in for a share of attention. Dairymen especially have found it a valuable feed in the form of silage. These immigrant plants from Russia produce such an enormous total per acre that a few acres suffice for a large herd of cattle. The acreage has expanded from a few hundred in 1920 to nearly 4,000 in 1923.

"Thus the province of Saskatchewan is working toward the crop rotation ideal. With enough cultivated crops and enough soil-improving crops to balance the grain crops, crop rotation will gradually come about."

### Have Too Many Weeds

The United States Department of Agriculture is promoting a campaign throughout the spring wheat belt of that country to induce farmers to clean grain before marketing, and also to adopt more thorough practices of cleaning seed grain. Grain inspections during the last year show that wheat coming from some districts has been as high as 18 per cent. dockage. It is estimated that farmers in the four wheat growing states paid over \$675,000 for the threshing of their dockage in 1922, and about \$800,000 for hauling the dockage to market.

"In 1923 we found that farmers in those states who cleaned their wheat before marketing gained, on an average, more than five cents a bushel," Secretary Wallace declares.

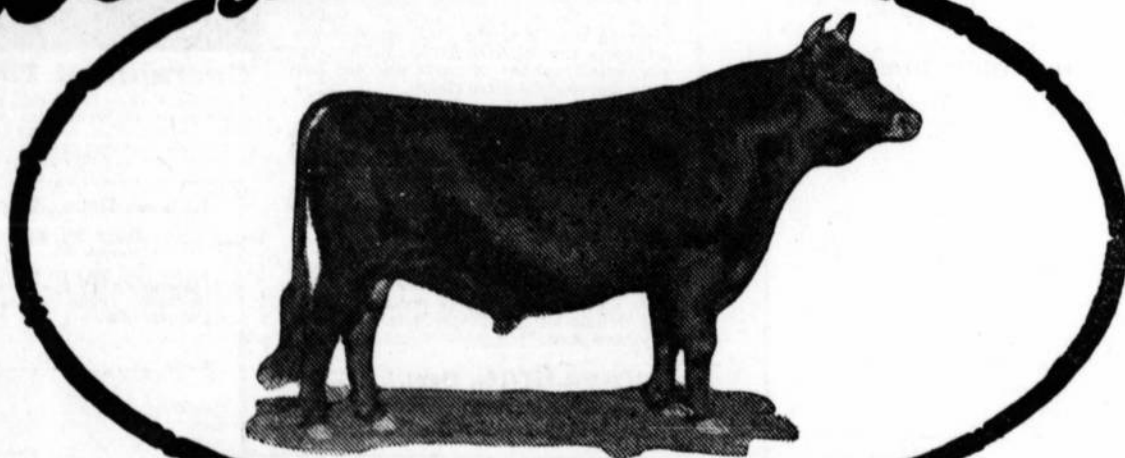
An investigation by the department in 1921 showed that in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 96 per cent. of the farmers visited were drilling with their wheat from one thousand to five hundred thousand weeds per acre.

The moral for Western Canada is "Be advised in time!"



Roy Henderson, Minnetonka, Minn., looking at a hive.

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## Wheat Pool Starts

The following statement has been issued by the Manitoba Wheat Pool committee:

"After eight days of continuous work, the Manitoba Wheat Pool committee emerged on Wednesday, properly incorporated, as the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, with the following officers: President, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; vice-president, Peter Broadfoot, Gladstone; treasurer, D. G. McKenzie, Winnipeg; directors, W. G. A. Gourley, Dauphin; E. C. Ramsay, Waskada; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; A. F. M. Poole, Kelwood; S. R. Henderson, East Kildonan; C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake. T. J. Murray, K.C., of the firm of Murray & Maybank, was retained as solicitor, and F. W. Ransom, Mountainside, was engaged as secretary. An office was opened on Wednesday, at 103 Victory Building, one door south of the Bank of Montreal. C. H. Burnell was placed in charge of the campaign to get the contracts signed and complete the organization of growers, which will culminate in the first meeting of those who sign contracts. It is hoped that the meeting will be held about the first of June, when the provisional board of directors will be replaced by the permanent board, to be elected then by the contractors.

"The solicitor was instructed to prepare a special bill to submit to the legislature at the present session. This bill will allow the growers to form locals and send delegates to the annual meetings of the Pooling Association, thus doing away with the necessity of proxy voting. Provision will also be made for taking a referendum when necessary, and also for the recall of directors. This bill was gone over by the committee and forwarded to the legislature this week.

"The plan of campaign will be: a member of the directorate, or some one appointed to have charge of organization in each federal constituency, to appoint captains in each provincial riding, who will appoint and supervise the canvassers, one in each township. The captains will be responsible for having the townships thoroughly canvassed for signatures to the contracts. The contracts will be printed in slightly revised form this week. The canvassers will all start out on the same day, probably about March 10. They will receive 25 cents per contract, and the captains 10 cents per contract for all contracts signed in their territory. This arrangement, it is hoped, will enable them to pay their expenses.

"Mr. Burnell is already receiving volunteer offers of help, and both he and Mr. Ransom will be glad to meet any farmers, who can find time to call while in the city. The office is very conveniently located, and will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. during the campaign. The president has announced his intention of signing the first contract and the directors will follow with an aggregate of about 1,000 acres between them. This will be the foundation of the pool, which, it is hoped, will total at least one million acres, or 40 per cent. of Manitoba's 1923 wheat crop. No wheat growers will be allowed to take part in the campaign who have not first signed contracts."



Chums

Photo contributed by Mrs. Geo. Worrall, Davidson, Sask.



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CREAM SEPARATORS

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## GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER

The Feeder That Never Slugs

## DOLLAR WHEAT!

Remember the old days—long, long ago—when farmers looked forward to the time when wheat would be sold for a dollar a bushel?

We have had dollar wheat—two dollar wheat, and higher—and, with the slump, conditions are worse than they were in the old days.

High wheat prices necessarily brought an increase in production cost—higher wages, higher freight charges and higher-priced farm machinery—and it brought extravagance and wasteful methods, too.

We are back now to the old days—let's say to 95c wheat, and we want to have a profit after harvest next fall—Let's figure what to do!

Let's cut out wasteful methods, methods that maybe don't lose much grain but still they cut down the profits!

Let's look at the wage bill—Suppose we could cut down on the hired help and teams!

How about the machinery? If we could cut out the repair bill we'd save a lot of money!

If we could get the work done in less time there would be a saving of wages and food!

We want to see western farmers make money next fall—**It can be done!** We've got a fine line of machinery to sell, but we can't sell it unless you have the money to buy, so let's get together and figure how to make wheat growing more profitable.

We've got some mighty interesting information for you Mr. Farmer—If you are anxious, or interested enough to sit down and write us a post card saying: "Tell me how to stop farm losses," and sign your name to it we'll help you—Will you write that card today?

## Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.

REGINA - SASK.

Manufacturers of the Garden City Feeder and the Garden City Weigher  
Agents for the Caswell Belt Guide

**JOBBER:** Bruce Davidson Co., Brandon. Gardiner Machine & Motor Co., Saskatoon.  
Northern Machinery Co., Calgary. McMahon Machine Co., Lethbridge.





## Ladies' Suits

Special purchase direct from the government—3,000 Nurses' Blue Serge Suits—Norfolk style coat, always fashionable, silk lined. Plain skirt strictly hand-tailored, made of the finest quality pure Botany English Serge. Absolutely pure wool—very stylish-looking garment. No appearance of Army goods. Good for street wear, 33 to 38. Regular \$65.

Special Price

# \$995

## British Government Surplus Army Supplies AT SACRIFICE PRICES

To accommodate our tremendous and rapidly-growing business, we recently added floor space. Today even this additional

## HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

We are the original dealers in Surplus Army Supplies in Western Canada. We get our shipments via the Panama Canal.

## SHIRTS

### BRITISH MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS—

Pure wool, grey or khaki, attached collar. All sizes. Sale price **\$1.95**

### HEAVY COTTON ARMY FATIGUE SHIRTS—

Genuine government cloth. All sizes. Sale price **\$1.50**

### BRITISH ARMY FLANNEL SHIRTS—

Pure wool, two pockets, shoulder straps, well made. All sizes. Our price **\$2.45**



FLANNEL SHIRTS—Guaranteed all wool; colors, blue, brown and grey. All sizes. Worth \$4.00. Now **\$1.95**

MACKINAW SHIRTS—Extra heavy, fine wool. Guaranteed waterproof. Black and white check patterns. All sizes. Worth \$8.00. Our price **\$3.95**



## Overseas Caps

OVERSEAS CAPS—O. D. Caps, made of best khaki cloth; all wool; suitable for men or boys. Sale price, each **25c**

WINTER CAPS WITH EAR FLAPS, fine tweeds, serges, cashmeres, etc.; beautiful patterns, silk or chamamois lined. Retail value to \$3.50. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Sale price **98c** each

## Pure Wool Army and Navy UNDERWEAR

50,000 UNION SUITS (Combinations)—Pure virgin wool. Heavy ribbed. Extra quality. Sizes 34 to 46. Worth **\$2.45** \$6.50. Our Price

PURE WOOL RED LABEL UNDERWEAR—Manufactured by Stanfield—Heavy ribbed shirts and drawers. All sizes. **\$1.45** Each

## Men's Felt Hats \$1.45

Special shipment of English civilian hats, just received. Superior quality. Worth \$4.00 to \$6.00. All sizes. Special **\$1.45**

ENGLISH NICKED WIRE SPRING ARM BANDS—Worth 25c. **5c** Now, per pair

ARMY RED CROSS GAUZE BANDAGE—Reg. 25c. **8c** Now

SILK ELASTIC MEN'S GARTERS—Reg. 50c. **23c** Now

## BRITISH NAVY SWEATERS

EXTRA HEAVY PURE VIRGIN WOOL SEAMAN'S PULLOVER SWEATERS—Worsted knit, shipped to us direct from government surplus stocks; amazing value. Sizes 32 to 44. **\$2.25** Our price

BRITISH ARMY HOUSEWIFE'S KHAKI KITS—Include needles, thread, buttons, etc. Outfit complete. **15c** Our price, each

## ARMY TUNICS

U. S. ARMY TUNICS—Sizes 32 to 36, for growing boys; pure wool **\$1.25** serge. Sale price

3,000 ONLY U. S. ARMY PURE WOOL SERGE TUNICS—These tunics have been used, but are in fair condition, and will stand a lot of hard wear. Cost government \$15 each new. Sizes 32 to 38. Our price **95c**

BOYS' WOOL SERGE TUNICS—Brand new. Sizes 28 to 34. **\$1.95** Price

## SPECIAL

25,000 BRAND NEW U. S. MARINE CORPS TUNICS—These coats are strictly hand-tailored, form fitting, have four pleated pockets and are very dressy. Guaranteed Pure Wool Serge. Color, dark greenish blue. Can be used for work or dress coats. Sizes 32 to 42. Just released to us by U. S. government. Worth \$15. Special, **\$2.45** brand new



Made of extra quality pure wool serge khaki, has four outside pockets including two breast pockets covered with buttoned-down flaps, serge lined, including one inside pocket. Double stitched throughout, strictly hand tailored. A coat that will stand all kinds of hard wear. Sizes 36 to 42. Worth \$15. **\$2.45** Our price, brand new. Reclaimed, same description as above, practically new. Sizes to 38. **\$1.75**

WE PAY CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS \$35 AND OVER

## New Army SHOE PACS



PER PAIR  
**\$4.95**

NEW ARMY SHOE PACS (as illustrated above)—Brand new genuine Government Boots, made by Palmer and McLellan. These pacs have full double leather soles and heels and are being sold at far less than the cost of the materials. Made for service in Northern Russia but very suitable for Canadian prairies. All sizes. **\$4.95** Per pair

Much higher top, \$5.95.

## BOOTS



SPECIAL PURCHASE CIVILIAN DRESS SHOES—Latest styles, first quality leathers; black or tan, all sizes. Worth from \$5.50 to \$8.00 per pair. **\$3.95** Special

CANADIAN OFFICERS' DRESS BOOTS—Made of genuine dark mahogany calf skin, double soles, all sizes. Special price, **\$5.95** Per pair

CANADIAN OFFICERS' FIELD MARCHING BOOTS—Medium weight, highest quality, solid leather throughout. Sizes 5 to 12. Our price **\$5.95** Per pair

HIGH-TOP HOBNAILED BOOTS—Made of finest quality leather, guaranteed solid throughout, for growing boys or men with small feet. Sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2 only. Worth \$11 per pair. **\$4.95** Our price, per pair

## Overshoes

(Like cut), 6 buckles. Extra heavy rubber sole and upper. Top of heavy rubberized cloth, a perfect overshoe for every weather condition. Special

**\$3.95**



## SWEATER COATS

HEAVY JUMBO-KNIT OR ALL WOOL—Medium weight sweater coats, in all colors; sizes 31 to 44. Worth \$8.00. **\$4.95** Our price

BRITISH ARMY PURE WOOL SWEATER COATS—Khaki. **\$1.95** Sale price

WE HAVE ONLY ONE STORE

## ARMY AND NAVY

38 to 44 HASTINGS STREET

Make Money Orders

We prepay all Delivery Charges

## WOOL ARMY BREECHES

8,000 PAIRS GENUINE U. S. ARMY WOOL BREECHES—Guaranteed pure wool serge khaki, renovated and re-claimed by the U. S. Government, ready for re-issue to the troops. Cost government, new, \$12. Mostly small sizes to 36. **\$1.95** Our price, clear

GENUINE ARMY WOOL SERGE BREECHES—Extra well made; reinforced at knees, has been chemically treated, and is waterproof. These are the finest wool army breeches offered in Canada today. Brand new. Sizes 28 to 42. **\$4.95** Our Special Price

BRITISH ARMY HEAVY WHIPCORD BREECHES—Guaranteed pure wool; reinforced at knees with buckskin strappings, brand new genuine army goods, just received from England. **\$4.95** Our price, per pair

10,000 PAIRS OF ARMY COTTON BREECHES—Regulation Class A, U. S. Army. Suitable for ladies, girls, men or boys. Sizes 26 to 34. Worth \$5.00. Sale price, per pair **\$1.50**

BRITISH ARMY NEW CORD BREECHES—Just received from England. Exceptional value. Brand new. **\$2.95** Per pair

OFFICERS' BEDFORD CORD BREECHES—All wool. Genuine British Army issue; buckskin strappings. Sizes 28 to 38. Worth \$15. **\$4.95** Our price

CANVAS ARMY LEGGINGS—Brand new; all sizes, large, medium and small. Sale **89c** price. Per pair **\$2.75**—All leather spring front; blocked without seam at back; all straps sewn on by hand Give calf measurement. **\$2.75** Our price  
BRITISH ARMY WRAP LEGGINGS—Genuine Army regulation puttees, all wool, 102 inches long, 4 inches wide, brand new. **\$1.00** Per pair

REMEMBER—We Pay ALL Delivery Charges Over. GET THE

## ARMY AND NAVY

38 to 44 HASTINGS STREET

References: ...



# ing Sale

So rapidly have shipments been received via the Panama Canal (the all-water route from the Old Country) that our warehouses are filled to the limit, with additional shipments now on the way.

purchased an additional store, giving us 10,000 additional feet of space is packed to the limit.

## WE MUST UNLOAD

We buy in enormous quantities—We get the closest prices—We can, the cheapest route.

SURE OF THE ADDRESS

### VY STORE

, VANCOUVER, B.C.

to W. J. MITCHELL.

Orders of \$35.00 and over

Moleskin and Sheep-Lined

OVER-COATS

15<sup>95</sup>

(Illustrated)



lined with sheepskin (see cut, showing front and inside views). Coats are reinforced with leather at corners; have four pockets; come in a belted model, 42 inches long; sleeves have buttoned wristlets; both body of coat and sleeves are lined with selected sheep pelts. These coats cost the government \$35. Our price, each ..... **\$15.95**

BRITISH ARMY SHEEPSKIN-LINED OVER-COATS—Best quality Brown Duck, lined with sheep pelts or goat skin. Without belt. Length about 48 inches. Reclaimed, like new, 34 to 42. Our price ..... **\$8.95**

1.00 RUBBER BELTS—All sizes. 25c

ARMY WEB BELTS—Army issue. 19c

TRAVELLING RUGS—For use in travelling as auto or driving robe. All-wool from selected yarns of highest quality. Give wonderful wear. Finished in attractive colors. Special ..... **\$3.95**

ARMY OVERALL SMOCKS—Jumper Coats. Heavy Army Denim, blue. Large sizes only. Worth \$2.50. Special ..... **\$1.25**

New Shipment of Fur Caps

FUR CAPS—Government Fur Caps, used by troops for service in Siberia; beautifully finished skins. Sizes, 6½ to 7½. Worth \$5.00. Our price ..... **\$2.95**

Charges on Orders of \$35 and up

VY STORE

WEST, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Bank of Canada

### WORK GLOVES

LEATHER PALM CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Gloves that cost the government \$1.00 per pair. Our Price ..... **39c**

### SPECIAL Buckskin Pullover Mitts



Made by Clark's—Canada's best glove makers; selected quality buckskin; double-sewn and riveted. Worth \$3.00.

Special **98c**

### British Army MITTS

BRITISH ARMY MITTS—One finger and thumb, as illustrated; buckskin finished horsehide. Worth \$2.00. Now ..... **59c**



ARMY POCKET KNIVES—Imported Scout Knives. Made of highest quality steel; large blade, bottle opener, screw driver, can opener, punch, with key ring, handy for all purposes. Special ..... **98c**

BRITISH ARMY BATH TOWELS—Heavy, large size. Each ..... **40c**

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT Sleeping Bags \$7.45

These Sleeping Bags are made of highest grade waterproof duck, are waterproof, damp-proof, lined with sheepskin. Rolls into compact space for carrying. The greatest bargain ever offered for the outdoors man. Special ..... **\$7.45**

### SOCKS

BRITISH ARMY SOX—All wool, heavy weight. Made of finest quality grey worsted yarn. Special ..... **35c**



HANSON'S PURE WOOL ARMY SOX—Heavy weight, khaki or grey. Worth 75c. Our price ..... **45c**

ENGLISH WORSTED PURE WOOL GREY SOX—Extra heavy. Easily worth \$1.00 per pair. Our price, per pair ..... **45c**

### Horse Blankets, \$2.45

Genuine Government issue, extra quality. Worth three times the price we ask. Stock up at this price. Special ..... **\$2.45**

### ARMY HALTERS

Extra heavy leather, well made, brand new. Worth \$4.00. Our price ..... **\$1.49**

### ARMY SADDLES

Complete with Saddle Blanket. Regulation U. S. Army Saddle. A wonderful bargain. Our price ..... **\$9.95**

WE PAY CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS \$35 AND OVER

## South African Field Boots

As illustrated—This is the genuine South African Field Boot thoroughly waterproof—Just the thing for farm or work. You'll find the Army designation on every pair. Full Kip Leather—leather lined throughout; stout all leather first sole; damp proof lining between uppers and first sole; patent waterproof lining between first and second soles, strong solid outer bond outer sole; double waterproof bellows tongue. In brown or black. Guaranteed waterproof.



Our Price

**\$3.95**

British Government All Wool

### Two-Piece Underwear



The genuine British Army issue—finest quality, long-stapled wool, soft texture; quality that guarantees longest wear, no underwear on the market can compare for value and wear.

Our price, Per Suit ..... **\$2.45**

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES—Best imported steel for Gillette and other similar style Safety Razors. Our price, per dozen ..... **25c**

BRITISH ARMY CLASP KNIVES—Made of best Sheffield steel. Our price, each ..... **45c**

### Army Overcoats

ARMY OVERCOATS—Made of regulation Army Khaki Wool Cloth, reclaimed, just like new. Sizes 34 to 40. Our price ..... **\$4.95**

BRAND NEW GOVERNMENT SLICKER COATS—Olive green color, full length best quality. Worth \$7.50. Special ..... **\$3.95**

ARMY CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS—Double back; regulation Army issue. All sizes. Worth \$15 Special, Brand new ..... **\$4.95**

ARMY MACKINAW COATS—Pure wool, extra heavy, full Norfolk style, khaki or four-color combination plaids; well made. \$7.45 Worth double. Our price ..... **\$7.45**

ROYAL FLYING CORPS OVERCOATS—Brand new. Pure wool, white serge lining. Sizes 36 to 42. Our price ..... **\$7.45**

### British Civilian Overcoats, \$8.95

The finest English woolen material. Made in England. Wonderfully well tailored, extra good trimmings, in dark colors. Sizes 34 to 42. Wonderful value ..... **\$8.95**



### BRITISH ARMY JERKINS

(As illustrated)

**\$1.50**

(Leather coats, without sleeves). Just received from England; lined with heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth, top is of heavy waterproof duck or high-grade calfskin. Very useful for farmers, mechanics, hunters and outdoor workers. All sizes. Our prices, RECLAIMED ..... **\$1.50**

### PANTS

5,000 PAIRS HIGH-GRADE PANTS ..... **\$2.98**

Heavy Tweeds and fine Worsted. All colors and patterns. Sizes, 31 to 44. Regular \$2.98 to \$7.50. Special



ARMY FATIGUE PANTS—Made of extra heavy Olive Khaki cloth well made; belt loops, 5 pockets, etc. All sizes. Special, per pair ..... **\$1.75**

ARMY FATIGUE PANTS—Heavy weight, all sizes, cuff bottoms. Sale price, Per pair ..... **\$2.25**

### BLANKETS

All blankets listed in this advertisement are brand new.



### BRITISH NAVY .. BLANKETS

OFFICERS' RED BLANKETS ..... **\$3.45**

—Pure wool, amazing value

EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE GREY BLANKETS—All wool. Sale price, per pair ..... **\$5.95**

WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS—Pure virgin Australian wool. Extra quality. Per pair ..... **\$6.95**

COLOR BLANKETS—Guaranteed 100 per cent. wool; in red, blue and brown; weight, about 8 pounds. Special, per pair ..... **\$4.95**

Same as above; weight, about 10 pounds. Special per pair ..... **\$5.95**

BRITISH WHITE NAVY BLANKETS—Just received from British Government surplus stocks; size about 66 by 88 inches. Extra heavy. Guaranteed pure wool. Special Cash price ..... **\$2.95**

### ARMY Siberian Parkas

Extra heavy Moleskin Cloth, 44 in. long. Fur-trimmed hood attached, fur-trimmed cuffs, two large breast pockets, loose fitting for wear over all other outer garments. Guaranteed wind-proof and waterproof. Brand new. Special



**\$4.49**



# Old Dutch for ALUMINUM WARE

Utensils  
look brighter  
and last longer.  
Old Dutch contains  
no lye, acid or grit.

Use it for  
all your  
Cleaning.

MADE IN  
CANADA



## Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary: A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina: Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Manitoba

#### The First Gun

R. F. Chapman, fired the first gun in the wheat pool campaign, in Newdale, at a banquet of the U.F.M., held January 28. A very large and appreciative audience of at least 300 were present. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, provided by the ladies, George Bell, president of the local, called the meeting to order. The program rendered by the orchestra and male quartette and others, was excellent. After dealing for a few minutes with matters of interest to the Women's Section, and touching briefly on U.F.M. topics, Mr. Chapman discussed the proposed wheat pool very exhaustively and the contract. Much interest was evidenced, many questions were asked and fully answered. If the spirit of the people, as shown at this meeting, is an indication of the attitude of the farmers in the province, then, the wheat pool is assured of a flying start.

#### Poole Holds Series of Meetings

A. J. M. Poole, Neepawa district director U.F.M., recently visited and addressed the following U.F.M. locals in his constituency; and the meetings on the whole were very successful, arousing renewed interest in the work of the organization and building up its strength. Brookdale, Ingelow, Oberon, Wellwood, South Lakeland, North Star at Big Point, Grass River, Glenella, Tenby, Plumas, Ogilvie, Keyes, Edrans, Bellhampton, Glencairn, McCreary, Wood Bend, Springhill and Kelwood. Langruth, Amaranth and Falmouth locals were also visited, but meetings at these points did not materialize.

#### U.F.M. Notes

Silverton U.F.M. local is away to a good start for the year and has already enrolled an initial membership of 27. The secretary, J. A. Callin reports that the ladies of the local have been busy and that Central may expect to receive fees shortly from them. A canvass of the whole district has been arranged, and it is expected when this is completed, their last year's membership will be doubled. At the next meeting the delegates' report of the annual convention will be presented. The wheat pool for Manitoba will receive strong support from Silverton.

Central office, U.F.W.M. has on hand clothing for relief purposes. The supply available at present is mostly children's clothing. All needy cases will be helped after investigation, and application should be made to 306, Bank of Hamilton Building.

### Alberta

#### Drive Increased Membership

Lake de May local reached a low ebb during 1922, but a membership drive held early in 1923 increased the membership from eight to 25. Program committees were appointed to supply programs or debates and addresses for the meetings, with the result that the attendance steadily increased. Co-operative purchase of binder twine, and assistance in securing a station at the Lake de May siding were part of the year's work of this local.

#### Trading Adds Interest

The membership campaign which has been carried on by Morrin local will be continued until the locals feels that there is no chance of adding another member to their numbers. They have now about 65 members paid up for 1924, and expect to be able to make the number 100 before the end of winter.

The co-operative trading done by the local during the past year, the members believe, has had a good deal to do with the increase of interest. Over 6,400 bushels of seed oats, two car loads of hay, and one car load of lumber were handled during the year. On the hay and oats they estimate about \$700 was

saved to the purchasers. A large amount was saved to the members who bought the lumber, also, and a reduction in the local prices of lumber that was made at about the time the local's car load was shipped in, is also claimed to the credit of the local.

#### U.F.A. Notes

Cornwall Valley local recently heard an address from Donald Cameron, M.L.A., in which he gave an interesting account of the work of the Farmer government. The local passed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, and expressed confidence in their member and the provincial government.

A committee was appointed by a recent meeting of Leedale local to enquire into the cost of building a community hall. It was decided also to associate with the Blindman Valley Hog Pool Association, in the formation of which, writes the secretary, Mr. Durand had given valuable service.

Slow but steady returns are reported by Elnora local from the drive that has been put on in that district.

### Saskatchewan

#### Dr. Magill at Togo

Togo local had a visit from Dr. Robt. Magill, secretary of the Grain Exchange, on January 11, when he is reported by the secretary to have given a most interesting address on The Marketing of Grain, featuring every detail of the mechanism of the Grain Exchange. He also dealt with the requirements of foreign markets, and showed that it cost far more in Canada to raise a bushel of wheat than in other countries. He dealt further with the handicap provided by the long haul, excessive taxation, the cost and up-keep of needless institutions and salaried officials, the expense caused by the rigorous climate in the way of fuel, clothing and diet, and other disadvantages. The address was much appreciated by those present.

#### Notes

A farmer-member of the Shawlands G.G.A. has reason to appreciate the efforts of the members of the local in a time of distress. Realizing the value of co-operation, and in a true spirit of helpfulness, the members got together and organized a "bee" in order to "keep the home fires burning" during the sickness of a brother member. The result was that six loads of firewood were hauled to the farm-place to the surprise and gratification of the recipient, the "bee" being followed by a turkey supper.

Sunny Slope has established a good record in having been represented at nine annual conventions in succession, by from one to three delegates each year. Its average membership for the nine years is 30, and the local has on an average done a trade of \$4,000 per year, including sugar, flour, apples, lumber, twine, coal and seed oats, and the secretary estimates that the saving to members through the trading operations has been around \$500 per year—quite a little nest egg when one comes to consider it. The social side of the work has also had attention, picnics, socials and similar meetings having been held at intervals. We hope Sunny Slope will have at least as good a report to give in the year 1934.

At the annual meeting of the Dee Valley G.G. local, a resolution was moved that the local be allowed to lapse owing to lack of interest. The importance of the movement was put plainly up to the farmers present, with the result that the motion was lost. There was nothing for it then but to elect their officers, and at the close of the meeting 15 came forward and paid their membership fees, while six signed waiver forms validating their wheat pool contracts.

## FARM HELP SUPPLIED

FREE SERVICE NOW OFFERED

BY

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The work of this department is being rapidly extended throughout Western Canada to be of the best possible service to the public, and through its special representatives in the East, in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, it will be able to bring to Canada large numbers of immigrants, male and female, who in a short time should become permanent and desirable settlers. The great obstacle in the past has been the uncertainty of immediate employment for the new arrival and farmers can assist colonization work by employing their help through this channel, and if possible BY THE YEAR. The work is done without charge and no advances are required for transportation or for any similar purpose. All information given is used for the purpose of informing the settler requiring work only.

**EVERY NEW SETTLER HELPS YOU PROSPER**

ALL C.N.R. STATION AGENTS HAVE NECESSARY FORMS  
AND WILL TAKE YOUR APPLICATION, OR WRITE

D. M. JOHNSON  
General Agricultural Agent  
WINNIPEG

R. C. W. LETT  
General Agent  
EDMONTON

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**



# Tree Fruit in Saskatchewan

John Woodward Grows Plums and Crab Apples Successfully at Astwood, Sask., near Headwaters of the Assiniboine River



Mr. Woodward has five of these Saunders' Hybrid Crab Apple trees, seen at the left of the picture, planted in 1905, from each of which he is picking 80 to 100 pounds of apples a year.

IN looking over the very interesting article by Seager Wheeler, describing his experiences with the growing of hardy tree fruits on his farm at Rosthern, I was rather surprised at his statement that there has been little or no attempt at the growing of hardy fruits, with the exception of small bush fruits, as yet in the West. Since Dr. Wheeler is a comparative newcomer, though a very welcome one, in the ranks of horticulture, I thought that an account of my experience in endeavoring to duplicate my old garden in Northern England would be of interest both to Dr. Wheeler and to other readers of The Guide.

## Location Not Favorable

In 1907 I came on to my homestead, which is situated on the edge of the valley of the North Etoimami River, and if the theory of high elevation adding to the difficulties of fruit growing is correct, any hopes I had at the time of growing tree fruits were certainly not very bright. The altitude here, 2,400 feet, is, as far as I am aware, about the highest in the province of Saskatchewan. The fact that no wild plums grow on this elevated tableland, none being found any nearer than the Dauphin district, was to me very discouraging, but nevertheless I obtained some plum seed from the Souris Valley and planted 200 of them in the first ground I broke, besides planting 60 seedlings at the same time.

About 40 per cent. of the seedlings came through the first winter, but at the end of six years all except one winter-killed, or, on fruiting, failed to reach a desirable standard of quality. This tree I have yet. It is a handsome tree with a bole ten inches through and yields heavily, a fine, sweet, juicy plum of normal size for the native variety. From the 160 seedlings I obtained from the seed sown about 40 per cent. died and I have left, after eliminating all of undesirable habit and flavor, eight varieties. All of these are of good flavor, perfectly hardy and of good appearance. I have seeded numbers of the progeny of these trees, but so far only one has shown a distinct improvement over the parent stock, which fact leads me to the opinion that the blood of some of the hardiest tame varieties needs introducing to grade up the size and to eliminate the tendency to fall when ripe, this tendency being inherent in both varieties of the plum native to North-western America.

This work, in my opinion, can only be done efficiently in this country under glass, and it seems to me that hybridization work should be undertaken by our western experimental farms or agricultural colleges to a greater extent than it is at present. I believe also that greater progress could be made if a fruit breeding station was established much farther north than the present one at Morden, that district being in a much more favorable situation owing to low altitude than probably any other in the West. It seems to me that any new varieties produced at that point will be of doubtful value except within a zone of 50 or 60 miles around Morden.

Three times have I planted Stevenson's Surprise plum, and three times it has

killed back to the stock the second year. Cheney, Aiken, Sapa, Opata, Omaha, killed back to the stock the first year, facts which incline me to believe that plums produced in the southern part of the provinces and in North Dakota are not sufficiently hardy for this elevated district.

In the growing of the larger varieties of apples I have not as yet had any measure of success. Duchess of Oldenburg, Patten, Greening, Wealthy, Hibernial and Yellow Transparent all died within four years of planting, only the Hibernial blooming in the third year, but producing no fruit and dying the same season.

With respect to crab apples and Saunders' crossbred apples, I have had splendid success. In 1908 I put out six Transcendant, one died within three years, but I still have the other five left and we are picking 80 to 100 pounds of apples yearly from each tree. The appearance and flavor of the fruit, with all due deference to the feelings of the B.C. growers, are away ahead of the Transcendant grown in the coast province and shipped to these prairies. The Red Siberian proves hardy as the Hawthorn here, and is desirable and useful though small.

## Succeeded with Cross

In 1910 I pollinated a Prince crossbred with a very good seedling I had, Pryus Baccata. Having nothing better to work with, and using Prince as parent, these trees came into bloom at the same time and out of six pollinations two set fruit. When sown in 1911 four seedlings came up and I planted the four the following year on a gravelly knoll in my garden with a sweep of wind from all points of the compass. Of the four, one survived under the extreme conditions. It bears a fruit about the size of Red Siberian, and being an extremely heavy bearer, I sometimes flatter myself that I possess the hardest tree containing apple blood in the province of Saskatchewan.

Of the Saunders' crossbreds, Sylvia has done splendidly with me, its fine, juicy, long-shaped, yellow fruits seeming to hide the leaves on the tree, so heavy does it yield, and my friends open their eyes when they glimpse the scarlet fruits adorning the branches of a good sized Prince growing to the west of my home. Robin and Charles have also done well with me and a singular fact in my experience in the growing of all these crabs and hybrids is that the first four or five years they made very poor growth and had in some cases a decidedly unhealthy appearance, then they suddenly started to grow vigorously and have never gone back, and every one of them is now a heavy bearer, seeming to show that during that semi-dormant period they were acclimating themselves to the adverse conditions.

## Optimistic Over Future

A word of advice, if I may presume so far, to those farmers who are considering the planting of a shelter belt around their buildings. Why not plant out among the rows a hundred or more plum seedlings at the time you plant the shelter belt? These seedlings can be obtained at certain nurseries, the further north the better for your purpose, quite cheaply and you will

# Free Trees! Free Trees!! Free Trees!!!

Do You Want -

to get protection from winter storms?  
to have more beautiful home surroundings?  
to grow small fruits, strawberries, etc.?  
to have apple and plum trees?  
to get along with less fuel?  
to grow your own fuel?  
to prevent your soil from drifting?



One acre of Raspberries, grown under shelter. The yield of berries from this acre in 1921 was 1,200 quarts.

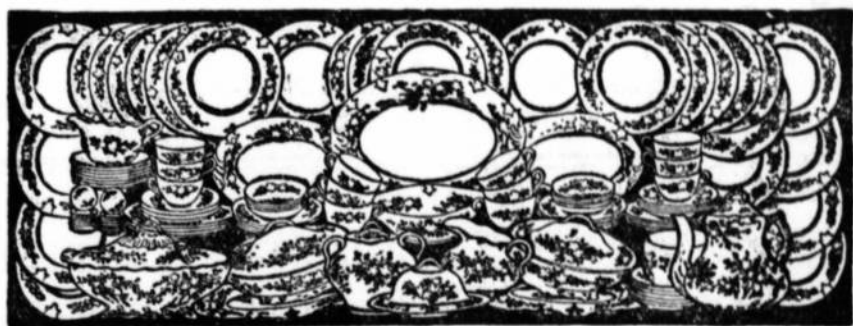
Then plant trees. The Dominion Government will help you. Every year the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior sends out five million Trees, Free of Charge, for planting wind-breaks, shelter-belts, etc. Have you had Your share? All You need to do is to prepare your ground and plant and tend the trees.

To obtain Free Trees to plant in the spring of 1925, your application must be received at Indian Head before March 1, 1924. Fruit trees, berry bushes and strawberry plants are not distributed from this station.

For full information write to

**Norman M. Ross**

Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.



## All Free! 97 Piece Dinner Set and Lovely Set of Teaspoons

YOU can secure without a penny of cost, a lovely set of half dozen beautiful teaspoons and this magnificent 97 piece English Dinner Service. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 8 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of teaspoons are in the new Patricia design beautifully finished and fully guaranteed for wear and satisfaction.

### Read Our Wonderful Offer

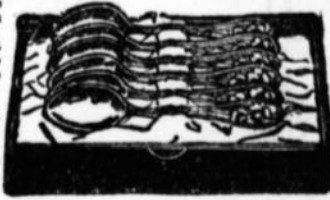
Dr. Edson's Famous "Life Building" Blood Tonic and Nerve Pills have been on the market for over 25 years—the one great Tonic for both blood and nerves—to build up the constitution and keep it constantly healthy. Despite the high cost of medicines, these famous pills are now only 25c per box. We are sparing no expense to have men and women all over Canada give them a trial. That is why we make this wonderful offer. Will You Sell Just 16 Boxes Among Your Friends At Only 25c a Box?

You can do it easily and quickly in your spare time. The circular matter we send will quickly advise your friends of what this famous remedy can accomplish for them. Many prefer to start a full six box course of treatment at once. Thus selling this small quantity becomes a very easy thing. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 16 boxes all postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only \$4.00, and we will promptly

send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

REMEMBER you take no risk, as we take back un-sold goods; and reward you for what you sell and arrange to pay all delivery charges. Write today.

Dr. Edson Medicine Co., Dept. E-26 Toronto, Ont



be surprised at the results. Eventually you may even be the proud introducer of an outstanding new variety. In any case you will get lots of edible fruit and in the spring you will enjoy the scent of the bloom that has inspired the muse of some of the greatest of our poets.

In conclusion I would say to those who are thinking of planting a dozen or so fruit trees in the garden next spring, that, with reasonable care, such as keeping the roots of the trees free from weeds and the provision of a shelter belt, from those dozen trees, if properly selected as to varieties, in from five to ten years they will be picking anything from eight to 15 40-pound boxes of as delicious apples

and plums as were ever produced in the so-called sunny lands of the south.

Cheaper interest rates for Alberta farmers belonging to co-operative credit organizations, were announced by Premier Greenfield to a convention of these organizations held in Edmonton. The Premier announced that the bank interest to these credit societies would be reduced from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent. The Premier incidentally declared it to be the opinion of Eastern bank interest that the Alberta co-operative credits system was one of the most fundamentally sound and practically operated of any in the Dominion.



## Sleeplessness

Sleeplessness, like insanity, is greatly on the increase. Modern life, with its hurry and worry and noise, brings an enormous strain on the brain and nerves.

The temptation to depend on sleeping powders or tablets must be fought off if you would avoid catastrophe. Means of reconstructing the starved nerve cells must be sought. Since the digestive system fails to supply nourishment to the blood and nerves it is necessary to employ such treatment as DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD to instil new strength and energy into the tired nerves. This is Nature's way of affording lasting relief.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been increased to 60c. the box now contains 60 pills instead of 50 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are 35c. a box of 35 pills, instead of 25c. for 25 pills.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

New Box 60 Pills 60 cts.



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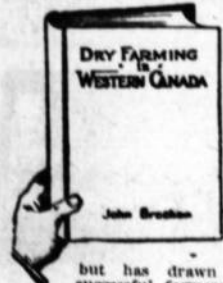
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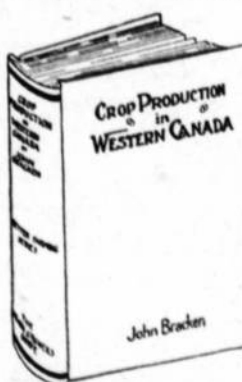
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denser essence of the results of years of study by the author. 423 pages beautifully and strongly bound.

## Wisconsin

Continued from Page 7

there are great areas still in the raw, waiting for farmers to come and build homes. Wisconsin towns are steady going. They lack the whoop-hurrah of the Dakotas. But there are quiet streets where real homes are, and good schools, and fine churches, and a general air of thrifty business.

And the farms are something the same. Mostly small, compared to western farms, but well-kept, good stock—Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein—well-bred hogs and sheep. The farmer for the most part has learned his lesson and is not wasting time on poor stock. And about his home there is an air of solid comfort. The country church and the cross-roads schoolhouse are going the way of the ox-team and the cradle. The church able to render social service, situated in the trading centre town, and the high school where the country boys and girls go, are coming into their own.

There are some things I imagine Wisconsin farmers would do otherwise, were they making a fresh start at this time. I fancy they wouldn't build so many creameries, so many cheese factories, for example. They'd build bigger, better, less competitive co-ops. They'd not breed so many lines of stock. They'd put up bigger and better silos.

And a lot of other things, also.

I have not told you how rich they are, nor how contented, nor how wise they are, for I don't know the answer to any of these matters.

I do know that you can get statistics showing how Wisconsin leads in this and that and the other thing. How her cheese industry, her butter, her pure-bred livestock, her potatoes, her tobacco, her small fruit, her barley range into stupendous figures of volume and of value.

### Purpose and Reward

But I, who am one of her sons, know why my fathers and their kind came to her valleys. They were looking for freedom—for a chance to make homes, build neighborhoods, run true to the line a civilization that had weathered the storms of a thousand years, and whether they and theirs made money or not, that is the heritage they have left to their children. The Briton and the Scandinavian, and the Teuton and the New Englander have merged their common purpose, and the result is a state whose natural advantages are far less than the power of the men and women who have made use of them—a state that is a good state to live in because homes—homes of the old British sort, homes of the high old German hospitable tradition, homes of genuine Scandinavian culture, homes where the best New England and Ohio ideal passed on from parent to child—a good state to live in because such homes were built by our fathers and mothers, and have been prized and maintained by their daughters and sons.

May I wish for you of the vast Canadian West that sort of prosperity that invites and holds the home builders to be partners with you in the making of your great land? May I say to you that material success is thread-bare enough unless there goes before it, like the pillar of fire of old, a burning desire for the things of the spirit, without which any nation is impotent and dumb.

Not that Wisconsin possesses, in full measure, this gift and this desire. Not at all. But that which makes her truly great, truly prosperous, truly to be envied, is not her material wealth, but is to be found rather in the things for which her best people are striving—to carry on the best traditions of the past, to make them the still better traditions of the future. A hundred years ago Wisconsin was a wilderness. Today she is a mighty state, her commerce running to the ends of the world. But to me, as to many of her sons, that is little compared to the fact that her face is set toward the future, and her doors swing wide to any who comes, bringing their best, to share that future with her. In that fact I see promise amounting to a certainty that the good that our fathers bequeathed to us, and that we have in keeping for our sons, shall not perish from the earth.

And for you, as heirs to the same traditions, is the same faith as to the future. God speed you all!

## Don't Let That Cold Turn Into "Flu"

### Rub on Good Old Musterole

That cold may turn into "Flu," Grippe or, even worse, Pneumonia, unless you take care of it at once.

Rub good old Musterole on the congested parts and see how quickly it brings relief.

Colds are merely congestion. Musterole, made from pure oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other simple ingredients, is a counterirritant which stimulates circulation and helps break up the cold.

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Just rub it on with your finger-tips. You will feel a warm tingle as it enters the pores, then a cooling sensation that brings welcome relief. 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

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# The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi branch line of railway, was shot by an unseen enemy while out with his chief engineer and friend, Wilton Carruthers, looking for some way to finish building the railway across the Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton carried Joe's body back over the frozen muskeg to the store at the portage. McDonald, the factor in charge of the store, hated Wilton, and suspected that his daughter, Molly, was in love with the engineer.

Bowyer, a member of the legislature, and an old rival of Joe's, appeared at the store and made an offer to buy the Missatibi. Wilton refused the offer. Molly and Wilton acknowledged their love for each other and Molly accompanied him on the remainder of the trip as he was still suffering from the wound in his arm. Wilton knew that he must arrive at Clayton in time for the meeting of the shareholders, to persuade them to complete the line of railway. Two men, pretending to be policemen, appeared as they neared the town and tried to arrest him, but after a struggle he got away from them. He arrived, after a terribly hard journey, to get the shareholders to pass a motion that the line would be finished. Then he told them of Joe's death, and everything was in uproar. Kitty, Joe's widow, nursed Wilton, who was sick for two months after his trip. Joe's will had left everything to Kitty, but search revealed that 500 shares had disappeared. Phayre, the banker, produced a transfer signed by Joe in return for a loan of \$350,000, due December 15. Unless the loan was paid the control of the Missatibi swung to the Bowyer interests.

Joe went north to the camp and found Anderson, the man in charge, drunk. Going on to the store he found the men all drunk and Molly in danger. Wilton and Digby fought the men and saved Molly.

## CHAPTER XIII

### Inside Information

**W**ILTON'S first act on reaching the shack was to write a letter to Inspector Quain, informing him of the presence of Hackett and Tonquay at the camp, and telling him of their liquor-vending activities. In the morning he sent for Andersen, who appeared dishevelled, humble, and repentant.

"I thank you send me back to the cache—" the foreman began.

Wilton struck his fist on the desk. "No, Andersen, I'm not going to send you back to the cache," he answered. "This is a man's job I've given you here, and you're going to live up to it. You'll hold your job, and you'll keep the men under control and see that there's no more whisky-peddling around here."

"By jink, Mr. Carruthers, you yoost bet I will!" cried the Swede. "I done all I could to drive them two fallers away from here. But what could I do? I can't be everywhere, and I got to sleep sometimes. Last night I took one drink, thinking I'd get the men away quietly, and then—I guess I don't remember no more," he ended apologetically.

"If you see them around here again, or hear of them, you'll let me know at once," said Wilton. "That's all, Andersen. Just try to live up to your job; I don't expect impossibilities. And tell the men I want to see them at ten o'clock."

At that hour he went out to inspect the laborers, who were lined up outside the cook-house. They were a dirty, dishevelled lot, still showing the traces of the last night's dissipation. Several had their heads tied up with filthy bandages, and one, the man whom he had struck repeatedly, had a broken nose, and both his eyes were closed.

Wilton looked at them grimly. "Well, men, we've met one another already," he said. "I'm your new boss. You've had a taste of me, and you've seen something of my methods. I expect my workers to make good, and I expect to make good myself. I've given you the best camp in the district, and you've made a sty out of it. You'll keep it clean, and you'll live clean. And if any man brings liquor into camp, or sets his foot across the portage without my permission, I'll make him so that his mother wouldn't recognize him. Those of you who are dissatisfied can take your pay and go. How many of you want to stay?"

The Hunkies muttered sullenly together. Wilton watched them. The lees of the liquor were still working in them; they scowled and jabbered, and presently a spokesman came forward.

"The men say they'll stay," he announced. "They think you're a good boss. You're the sort of boss they like. But they want to go across the portage. They want to find them men that sold them the drink. They want to beat them up."

"The police will attend to that. They'll have the camp clean by noon, or there'll be more trouble. Tell them to get busy!"

He went back to his shack. Digby, who had stood thoughtfully beside him during this colloquy, came in after him.

"There must be quite a considerable amount of this sort of thing, Mr. Carruthers?" he enquired.

"What do you mean by 'this sort of thing'?" demanded Wilton sharply.

"Making men so that their mothers won't know them," answered the engineer. "It may be all right for those who like it, but it wasn't on my curriculum."

Wilton put his hand on the man's shoulder. "Why, my dear chap, you stood by me like a brick last night," he said.

"Well, I did what I could. But I didn't join your company to be a bruiser. I don't like it. In England, when a man disobeys, we take out a summons against him."

"Where'd you serve it?"

"That is a problem," admitted Digby. "I've thought over that. But—this sort of thing wasn't what I signed on for. That's all there is to it. If you'd told me what was expected of me, I might have signed with you or I might not. I'd have thought about it. I object to my rights being invaded. So I wish to offer my resignation."

"All right," said Wilton, shortly. Then, feeling that the other had a sort of justice in his attitude:

"It is rather tough to expect you to do police work," he acknowledged. "But I don't think there will be any more of it."

Digby looked at him in frank astonishment. "Why, I like it!" he said. "I had the time of my life last night. It's simply the principle of the thing. But I'm afraid I didn't quite make my position clear."

"Not altogether," answered Wilton. "However, I'm sending some special mail down this noon, and you can go in with the sleigh."

Digby's defection was a serious blow, for it would be necessary to make arrangements for a man to take his place. However, Wilton decided to take no steps to that end immediately. He inspected the camp, saw that a good job was being made of the cleaning up, and went to look at Kitty's house.

This was built substantially of logs, and had already been half completed. It consisted of four rooms and an out-kitchen, and stood at the edge of the new road near the ridge, about five hundred yards from the nearest bunk-house.

Wilton's shack faced it farther down the road, and nearer the camp. He had fitted up one room as an office, and he had arranged to have Joe's papers and the engineering records placed in a strong safe and sent out by sleigh.

That afternoon he made his first examination of the muskeg. He took soundings in several places, but the peat seemed bottomless. Nowhere could he reach rock bottom, except within a few feet of the shore.

He returned greatly discouraged. The swamp was a natural depression between the two lines of bluffs, filled in during the course of uncounted ages, and evidently almost fathomless.

The muskeg was a series of sink-holes, extending in all directions, with the river in the middle, and little lakes ramifying out of it here and there. At the portage the bottom seemed sandy, but this was only drift washed down from above; the underlying bed of peat was everywhere.

Wilton took soundings for several days after Digby's departure, and always with the same lack of results. He went two or three miles up and down the stream without discovering any way of bridging the muskeg.

He was too busy now to see Molly

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# What is an Internal Bath?

## Why in all History There Has Been Nothing Like It Devised for the Permanent Relief of Constipation

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that no one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all,

that of giving their bodies the proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless questions are answered in a book, entitled, "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Charles A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only did internal bathing save and prolong Doctor Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 382 Tyrrell Bldg., 163 College St., Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this; send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advertisement.

more than an hour daily, but he always went to the portage for a short visit after supper. And he always returned cheered and encouraged with the hope that success would crown his labors on the morrow.

The factor, who had learned to expect his coming at the same hour each day, withdrew upstairs before he arrived. Once or twice, when they came face to face, he turned his head away in sullen anger.

As a prospective father-in-law, McDonald seemed about as hopeless a proposition as could be conceived, but the time to consider his own and Molly's future would not come until the line was on its feet. Big Muskeg was the giant in the way. Often Wilton, staring down at its sullen depths from the top of the ridge, would feel it as a personal enemy, defying him to overcome it.

Meanwhile there was no more trouble with the men. The outlaws had not shown themselves near the camp, and Quain had written that it would be useless to send a party to search for them there. Andersen proved an efficient foreman, and the time was approaching when Wilton must set the laborers to work upon Big Muskeg or lay them off. When the site for the foundations had been located, it would be necessary to drive a fresh road from the camp and prepare new buildings for the locomotives, trucks, and grading-engines that would be hauled up by horses after the snow melted. And the days passed until March was nearly at an end.

One evening Wilton was sitting in his shack, utterly disconsolate. He had sounded nearly every possible place without result, and even Molly had failed to cheer him. He saw no alternative before him except to return to Clayton and confess himself beaten.

Andersen tapped at the door and said that a man wanted to see him. Wilton rose up and, to his surprise, admitted Lee Chambers.

The engineer was roughly dressed and wretched-looking. He told Wilton that he had tramped in from Cold Junction, 30 miles south-westward, the present terminal point of the New Northern.

"I thought maybe you would give me a job," he said. "I've left Mr. Bowyer for good. We had some trouble. He wanted me to make a crooked report, and I would not do it. I'm through with him and his dirty schemes."

Wilton gave him a chair and looked him over coldly. He did not like Chambers, and he suspected that he was lying and that Bowyer had sent him to him for his own purposes.

Digby's disappearance had left him in a hole, but that hardly justified his taking on Lee Chambers, though he was one of the ablest of his profession in Manitoba.

"Well, Mr. Chambers," he said, "I'm carrying on my work here on the lines established by Mr. Bostock. Joe Bostock had two maxims. The first was: 'Never lay off a man if you can help it.' The second was: 'Never take on a man who's left you.' And to be quite frank—I feel about the same way. You left the Missatibi, which had treated you well, and we have reason to believe you gave useful information to Mr. Bowyer."

"I swear I didn't!" shouted Chambers, springing to his feet. "Prove that, Mr. Carruthers!"

"I can't prove it," Wilton admitted. "I am giving you my personal feeling about yourself, in confidence."

"Well, it's a mighty poor sort of confidence," spluttered the engineer. "See here, Mr. Carruthers! I guessed you'd give me just about the sort of rotten reception that you have done. Well, I didn't come here to beg you for a job. I want one, and I can get one on any other line in Manitoba. But I want to even things out a little with Tom Bowyer first. He's played me a dirty trick, and I don't take things lying down."

"I know what your problem is. I know you can't cross Big Muskeg. Suppose I show you, eh? How'd you feel about it then?"

Wilton's cool glance never wavered. "I'm willing to hear more on the subject, Mr. Chambers," he said.

"Right! I guess you know why Tom didn't fight Joe Bostock in the legislature, don't you? He wasn't interested

in the Missatibi at first, and he thought if he ever wanted it he could get it. Then they changed the route of the Transcontinental to run north of Height of Land, and that meant that the Missatibi could link up between it and the New Northern without any rock-tunnelling worth speaking of.

"That changed the whole aspect of affairs. There was the loose end of a cheap line dangling in Tom Bowyer's face, with immense profits at some time or other. Besides that, the rumour got about that Joe was hiding something up his sleeve. Coal, maybe?"

He shot a keen glance at Wilton as he spoke.

"Or maybe copper. Joe kept that close enough, but Tom's interest was aroused. Before you'd even started to clear the bush I was up here sounding every yard of Big Muskeg clear along both shores. And there's rock bottom within two miles of here. Does that interest you, Mr. Carruthers?"

"It does," said Wilton frankly. "If I show it to you—"

"I need an assistant, and you can have the position as long as you want it."

Lee Chambers grinned. "That's good enough for me," he said. "I'll hold it right along. There won't be any other road would have much use for me after Tom Bowyer finds out what I've done to him."

Wilton gave Chambers a bed in his shack. The next morning they started out to sound the muskeg. A little more than a mile north of the portage, where the river dwindled to a mere trickle between two lakes in summer, was an uninviting bed of peat, covered with rotten slush; it was one of the few spots where Wilton had not sounded.

"You'll get bottom here," said Chambers. He swept his arm upward. "You see, I've figured it out like this: Those ridges are limestone. But the foundation's granite. You've noticed that, of course. The granite was there first. The limestone was forced up later through the clefts by subterranean action. It filled up the holes and hollows and spread up above the granite till these bluffs were formed. But the granite hasn't shifted. Here's where the granite bed extends across the muskeg. The mud filled up the cleft and spread across the foundation. But the foundation's there. Try her out!"

Wilton got bottom after two or three attempts. They spent the day there, crossing to the opposite shore and taking soundings repeatedly. As Chambers had said, here was the foundation for the permanent way—not the best conceivable, and one that would require considerable ballasting, but undeniably the only route possible.

That evening was the happiest that Wilton had ever spent at the portage. Molly was as delighted as he.

"It saves the line," he said. "It was a big chance to take, and if I had guessed the difficulty I don't think I would have taken it. But it saves Joe's line. If only he could be here!"

The next day preparations were begun for cutting the new road from the camp. This in turn, was to link with the original route a few miles back, to avoid more than four degrees of curve. A passage three feet wide was first cleared through the bush, a row of stakes was planted, representing the centre of the line between the pair of metals, and the track was then extended to a width of a hundred feet, and grubbed.

The weeks passed swiftly. With mid-April came the breaking up of the ice. The river, unchained from its manacles, disgorged its swollen torrent. The snows melted in a myriad muddy streams. The ground hardened, and the first team of horses struggled into camp, drawing its freight.

There followed the heavy artillery of construction: steam-shovels, pile-drivers, grading-machines, miles of rails, and ever more supplies for the camp's increasing needs. The narrow-gauge arrived, the shanties of the station men began to dot the line at intervals of a hundred feet. The telephone posts extended right to the swamp's edge. With this material came new gangs and foremen, locomotive engineers and mechanics. The whole camp hummed like a hive.

The end of April saw Kitty's house completed and the furniture installed, and the first day of May brought Kitty.



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## CHAPTER XIV The Declaration

She had telephoned Wilton to expect her, and she came in a rig, with a cart-load of trunks and packages behind. Within an hour she was ensconced snugly in the new cottage, with a camp cook detailed to look after her needs. In her widow's black she looked prettier than ever, and absurdly young even to be married.

Clothes, hangings, books, feminine things, knick-knacks of every kind strewed all the floors as soon as the heavy trunks had been unfastened. For several hours after her arrival there was chaos in the cottage.

Wilton had supper with her, and all the while they sat together at the table his heart was almost too full for speech. He was dreaming of the future with Molly, a future in which Kitty shared. He pictured her happily married—for Joe would have wished that, and Wilton's loyalty to the dead man had nothing mawkish or sentimental in it. He imagined someone altogether worthy of her, and they four the closest of lifelong friends.

Kitty tapped him on the arm, and he looked up to see her face in a charming smile, and mirth dancing in her blue eyes.

"What are you thinking of, Will?" she asked.

"Kitty," he said, evading her question, "I think you are the pluckiest woman in the world."

"Why, Wilton?"

"To come up here and put up with these hardships, just because of Joe."

She blushed faintly and lowered her eyes. "It was you who let me come, Will," she said.

"But you wanted to come because Joe would have liked it, Kitty. It's just like you to hide your real feeling."

She laughed, and made a little face at him. But after supper she grew serious as he spoke of the work and his success, about which he had written her.

"How glad Joe would have been," he said. "Somehow it seems to me that every stroke of the axe, every blow of the hammer, is part of a great memorial to him."

That was the nearest to poetry Wilton had ever got. Kitty fell into a meditation as prolonged as Wilton's at the table, until he asked her if she would walk over to the portage to see Molly.

"To-night?" she asked doubtfully.

"Not if you're tired, Kitty."

"I thought you might be content to sit here and chat."

"I should be, Kitty. But I told her I was coming. And I said I had a surprise for her. Can't you imagine how pleased she'll be to see you? But if you're tired—it was thoughtless of me, but somehow I can't fancy anyone not wanting to see Molly."

"Why, of course, I'll come with you, Will," she answered.

And they strolled down side by side and made their way to the trading-store. Upstairs the lamp was lit in the factor's room, and as they drew near they could see the old man seated in his chair, and Molly kneeling at his side. She seemed to be pleading with him. Wilton felt hurt and angry at the thought of her position. Somehow he hated Kitty to see that scene.

They went in, and, at the sound of their entrance, Molly came running downstairs, stopped short at the bottom, and stared at Kitty as if she had seen a ghost. She put her hand to her heart with a sudden gesture of fear.

"Molly, this is the surprise I promised you," said Wilton. "What's the matter, dear? Did we startle you?"

Molly shook her head, and came quickly forward, swallowing as if something was choking her. The women kissed each other. Then Wilton was aware that both were watching him.

All through the lively chat that followed he was conscious of that. He put the idea out of his mind with an effort, for he did not like subtleties of feeling that he could not understand. Yet there was a chilliness under the girls' chatter and laughter.

Presently Kitty said she was tired and must get back. Molly promised to come to see her as soon as possible. And Wilton was outside with her, and Molly's kiss warm on his lips still,

when suddenly the explanation of the slight constraint came to him.

Kitty gave him his opportunity. "Did you think Molly seemed a little strange?" she asked, with a quick glance at him, and that odd, keen look in her eyes.

"I think she was surprised," said Wilton. "And perhaps—I can say it to you, Kitty?—the least bit hurt. She was very anxious about me when I was ill, you know."

"Why, Wilton!"

"Of course she didn't understand that it was impossible for you to answer her letters immediately."

"Well, I answered every one!" said Kitty, indignantly. "Did she say I didn't?"

"Of course, they mightn't have reached her. But I didn't mean to offend you, Kitty. It's only a trifle, anyway."

"I'm not offended," said Kitty; but they hardly spoke on the way home. When he left her at her door she turned to him and asked abruptly:

"Will, you are still as deeply in love with Molly as ever, aren't you?"

"Of course I am, Kitty," he answered.

"Then I am glad, for your sake and hers," answered Kitty, and went quickly into the house.

Wilton walked back to his shack, a little puzzled and trying to think it all out. He did not like those wrinkles in his mind. He hated things that were not as clear as noon-day. Women were queer in little ways, he knew, and apt to make much of trifles. But the two girls were old friends. He was sure the little ripple would pass away.

He had arranged to show Kitty the progress of the work on the following morning but when he called for her he found her in the midst of her unpacking, and she put it off until the afternoon. Wilton laughed, chided her a little, and went to his work. It had never occurred to her that he was giving up valuable hours of the company's time to the appointment.

And he thought with an inward smile how those unpractical ways of hers had been at once Joe's despair and his delight. They had been complete contrasts in temperament, a thing which, perhaps, had been the secret of their happiness together. Wilton had quite forgotten the little storm of the night before.

She kept him waiting until three o'clock, when they started. The camp had spread itself like a great wen among the trees. The clang of hammers, the sounds of the various engines was like a great paean in Wilton's ears. It was a paean of Joe; it embodied all the essence of constructive life to him. A man's job!

He felt the pride of the artist as he led Kitty from one place to another. Locomotives were snorting, and lines of ballast trucks occupied the narrow-gauge that had been laid down to the water's edge. Here, eating into the debris of the clay, was the grader. A dozen horses, hitched in four rows of three abreast, strained at the great plow that ripped tons of earth from the soil, forcing it into the scoops which, travelling on an endless chain, discharged their contents into the hopper wagon.

Here, in the ballast pit, from which the screech of steam was heard from morn till night, the great, unwieldy steam-shovel scraped its huge steel teeth into the face of the cut with the scrunch of an ogre's feast, and, turning, disgorged its plunder into the empty trucks alongside.

Kitty shuddered, and pressed Wilton's arm. "It's like—it's like some living monster, Will," she said. "Let us go on."

He led her toward the muskeg. But on the way he stopped suddenly beside the summit of the ridge.

"Kitty," he said in a low voice, "I don't know if I ought to tell you—perhaps you'd like to know. This is where Joe—"

Her grasp upon his arm tightened convulsively. "No, no, Will!" she said hurriedly. "I don't want to see it; I can't bear to think of it."

They followed the line of ballast trucks along the narrow-gauge down to the swamp's edge. Construction upon the foundations was well under way. Tons of debris had been poured into



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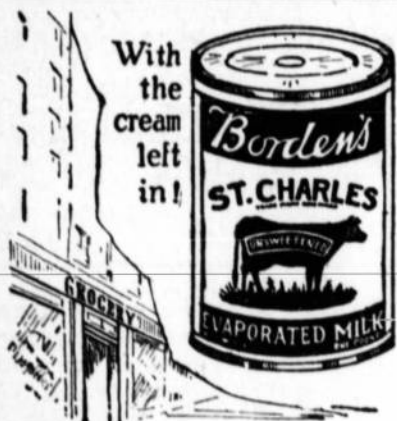




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the muskeg, and had simply spread themselves over the bottom, finding their level like water. Soundings taken had showed the bedrock hardly raised from its level twenty feet beneath the surface.

Wilton and Lee Chambers had therefore begun the construction of trestlework. Teams hauled bundles of logs, bound with a chain, to the scene of operations. The uprights for the lower tier were driven into the ground, and the horizontal members and diagonals were nailed up, completing a crazy, shaking structure just strong enough to take a pair of metals at the top.

Along this the ballast trucks would groan, to dump their spoil about the feet of the structure, which thus held it together and enabled the muskeg to be filled more rapidly. In places this work was strengthened by a horizontal network of heavy logs, laid upon massive balks of timber, calculated to compress the elastic muskeg to the limit of its capacity and hold back the pressure of the spring ice-jam.

As they reached the edge of this structure the whistle blew. The workmen knocked off and came slowly past them toward the camp. Wilton and Kitty stood alone at the edge of the embankment, where the flimsy structure of the trestle began.

Kitty looked at Wilton breathlessly. Her breast heaved, her eyes were shining.

"It's wonderful, Will!" she said. "It makes me feel so out of place and useless."

There was a little sob in her voice. Wilton looked at her in great surprise. "Why, how can you feel that way, Kitty?" he asked reproachfully. "You have been loyal to the core to Joe!"

"Don't say that!" she cried fiercely, and, turning swiftly from him, began to make her passage across the temporary sleepers. Twelve feet beneath them the sluggish stream forced its narrow channel through the muskeg. Wilton called to Kitty.

"You'd better come back," he shouted. "It isn't very secure, and you might lose your footing."

But she went on without heeding him, until she stood almost at the end of the shaking structure. It was a dangerous place. The wind blew strongly, sending her skirts flying about her, and tumbling her hair upon her shoulders.

"Come back, Kitty!" called Wilton, making his way across the planks until he reached her side. He put out his hand to steady her. Then he saw that the tears were streaming down her cheeks.

"Why, Kitty, what is it?" he begged. "I didn't hurt you?"

She shook his hand from her arm with a violent gesture, leaning back; and suddenly she lost her stance and toppled from the edge of the trestle into the river below.

A plunge into that viscous water was more dangerous than a fall. Wilton realised it instinctively. He leaped feet first, and found himself struggling in the gluey swamp, half mud, half water. Kitty, who had fallen into the centre of the stream, appeared half a dozen feet away, her white face upturned, her hands catching for support as the shallow current carried her toward the lake.

Fighting madly, Wilton detached his limbs from the sucking mud and managed to grasp her skirt as she drifted past him. With a desperate effort he drew her to him and struggled through the yielding muskeg until he was able to catch an upright of the trestlework.

He glanced at Kitty as he halted to catch his breath. She lay passive in his arms, her eyes closed; she seemed to have fainted, but she breathed easily, though quickly. Her dripping clothes clung to her tightly, and her fair hair streamed over his arms.

Then, plodding through the yielding swamp, he struggled on until he reached the shore. He set her down at the edge of the embankment, on the grassy slope of the hill. Kitty opened her eyes and fixed them upon his.

"Thank God, we're all right now!" said Wilton. "It was a near thing in that muskeg. You lie quiet and rest a little, and then we'll hurry back, and you must change your things quickly."

There was a quick catch of Kitty's breath. "Oh, Will, you are so blind!" she whispered. "Couldn't you see? Are you going to make me tell you,

Will? Are you going to make me tell you that I love you?"

She put her arms about his neck, and her face on his shoulder. Wilton, dumfounded, hardly stirred; he did not know what to do.

"I'll tell you, because I see I must," she whispered. "I've always loved you, Will. And I never cared for Joe."

"Kitty!"

The cry that broke from his lips held all the anguish of his disillusionment. His face grew scarlet. He tried to free himself, but she clung tightly to him.

"You've made me tell you, Will, and you must hear me now," she said. "I never cared for Joe—not in that way. He wanted me, and I thought I could learn to love him. I was happy with him, but what could he expect? He would have been old enough to have been my father. What right had he to marry me, ignorant as I was of love and of the world? I was happy with him—till I met you."

"I always loved you, Will, and it was my right to love you. It was you built up in your mind all that about my loyalty to Joe. I cared for Joe in a way, but that was all. If you imagined all that you did, was I to blame for it? Sometimes you nearly drove me crazy with you talk about Joe, about his work, about my loyalty to him, when I was hungry for your love."

"I'm ashamed—God knows how I'm ashamed to tell you this. You made me, Will. While Joe lived I was true to him. I'm free, and you are free, and love cannot be bound. And I don't care a snap of my fingers for the Mississibi. I care for you. I'm shameless now, when I say this, but you should have seen—you should have known. What right had you to drone out your refrain of Joe, Joe, all the day to me, when my heart was crying out for you, and you would not hear it? I want your love, Will! I want you to love me, and to take me away from Manitoba, where I'll never hear of the Mississibi again—or Joe!"

Afterward it seemed to Wilton like a dreadful dream. Gently he put her arms from his neck, and rose to his feet. And, because the nature of the man was of that simplicity that instinctively understands, it was not anger, but a deep pity that filled his heart.

"I'm sorry, Kitty," he said. "What you have told me makes an end of much that I have planned and dreamed of. It takes the zest out of things. It was my fault. Let us go back."

She looked at him with white face, set lips, and blazing eyes. She rose without a word, declining his hand, and without a word they went back along the cleared road in the twilight. He left her at her door.

He went to his shack, and sat at his desk for a whole hour, his head resting heavily in his hands. All that he had given his life to seemed broken, his ideals outraged; his love for Molly was the loadstone of his life, but even love is not all a man has to live for.

After a long time he was aware of a low tapping at his door. He rose and opened it. Kitty stood there in the gathering darkness. She came a few steps into the office, and stopped.

"Will," she said in a low voice, "I want to ask you to forget. It was true what I told you—partly true. But I was overwrought and weak."

The heavy cloud that hung about him partly lifted. Wilton grasped at the hope she gave him as a man, convinced against his will, turns again to his accustomed habits of thought, and will not see.

"Kitty," he said, "I should have known. I was blind. I looked for perfection. I was to blame. Let us forget it all."

She answered in the same strained, monotonous voice. "I did love Joe," she said. "In a way, I did. As much as women mostly love their husbands. I gave him all the love that was his right. And I do care for the line. I want you to wipe all memory of this afternoon out of your mind. Try to think of me as you used to."

He took her hands in his. "It's all forgotten, Kitty," he said. "We won't think of it again."

But all that night his thoughts revolved about that dark spot in his mind, which he had barred off, as if it had been a prison.

(To be continued next week.)

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC



# The Countrywoman

## A Visit to the City

**W**E all have our own opinions about people who come to the country for holiday and fail to adapt themselves to their surroundings. But what about ourselves when we go to the city to visit friends, or to attend a convention? Without a doubt we should make it our business to readjust ourselves to the ways of the household in which we are guests.

One of the nicest things a person from the country can do is to take with her some of the products of the farm. A couple of pounds of freshly-churned butter, for instance, or some new-laid eggs are most welcome to a city homemaker, and will be greatly appreciated.

In homes where people have breakfast at different hours it is often convenient for a hostess to take up a tray to her guest. To most farm women breakfast in bed is a real luxury indulged in only on those rare occasions when we are too "tuckered out" to get up. If our city hostess arrives with that tray we should not protest with vigor but should enjoy the unusual treat, realizing that it probably helps her to get some of her early morning work cleared away.

It is well for us to remember the necessity of being punctual at meals. For in a city, office people must be at work on time, and delayed dinner or lunch causes much inconvenience. As conventions and other meetings have an awkward way of taking longer than expected, it is a good plan to request that the family never wait at meal times if we do not appear "on the dot." If for any reason it is necessary to take a meal down town unexpectedly, the only reasonable thing to do is to telephone the hostess in good time.

Many a busy city woman (yes, there are heaps of them) is glad if her guests agree to take lunch in the city, which enables her to have the children's meal on time and to get the day's work out of the way so that the company of guests may be enjoyed later on.

A visitor often does her hostess a good turn by inviting her to have lunch or tea down town. For once the children can carry their lunches to school and so give their mother a chance to have a change. The average city woman becomes just as tired of her own cooking as we country women do of ours, so a meal away from home is a real treat. It is also a thoughtful act for a guest to take her hostess to a theatre or a lecture.

When expecting to be away until late at night, or for a meal, a guest should not fail to notify her hostess and to beg her not to wait up past the usual hour for retiring. It is often nice to have old friends call, but the invitation should not be given without first consulting the hostess and finding out what hour will be convenient.

If a maid or a member of the family has done a visitor a kindness by minding small children, or doing small lots of washing, it is only right to show appreciation in a tangible way. A pretty collar or handkerchief is quite sufficient to assure the person of real gratitude. On leaving, verbal thanks to a host and hostess are always given by people of refinement, and immediately on reaching home a letter of appreciation for kindnesses shown is mailed. Observance of such rules of good taste makes people welcome and leaves happy memories in the minds of city folk.

## Peeling Potatoes

Perhaps the commonest food appearing on our tables, next to bread and butter is potatoes. Like the staff of life, we rarely tire of this vegetable, but we seldom get full nutritive value from it. For some reason or other we consider that it must be peeled and spend a lot of time in the course of a year preparing it for cooking. In so doing we lose some of its most useful constituents, which are dissolved by the water. Cold water, especially, draws from a peeled potato a large proportion of minerals and some pro-

tein. On the other hand boiling water tends to coagulate the protein and to form a protective coat on the outside, which to a certain extent imprisons the juices. Soaking potatoes in cold water robs them of much food value. This is necessary, however, when they become flabby towards the end of the season. Cutting in dice enlarges the area exposed to the water and so increases the losses, except in the case of stews when the gravy is used.

Even the most careful worker removes a certain amount of good material in peeling a potato. Others cut off varying proportions. Much depends on the shape of the potato, for if it is knobbly and spoiled by deep grooves and eyes, the waste is considerably greater. Now is the time to think of improving potato seed for next summer. The best varieties are smooth, with shallow eyes and no scabs. Of course, pigs thrive remarkably well when fed potato peelings, but why give them the valuable minerals and other substances needed so badly by humans?

These can be retained by cooking potatoes in their skins. After removing the soil and dirt with water and a vegetable brush they are ready to be dropped into boiling water. It takes no longer to cook them in this way. When done the paper-like skins can be removed before serving, or each person can peel his own at the table. Not only is much waste prevented, but there is a noticeable improvement in the flavor of the potatoes.

The same thing happens when potatoes are baked. If the skins are rubbed with drippings or cooking fat they will be found to be very thin on removal. The flavor of well-baked potatoes is unrivalled.

Many a person has remarked that the work of the home has not kept pace with the times in the same way as the activities of the farm. Undoubtedly we are more bound by tradition, but it is time we commenced to step out and to make use of the scientific discoveries for which our age is famous. Learned men and women have spent much time and energy on experiments with potatoes, so the least we can do is to follow their advice.

## Making Clothes Last

Smartness in clothing is not always a matter of dollars and cents. Most of us can recall friends who have several dresses and yet never look well groomed. On the other hand we know women with a limited wardrobe who are always trim and neat. The secret of good dressing lies first of all in wise planning. Besides house dresses, few women need more than one good cloth dress and one other of silk of some sort. If conservative styles are chosen they can be worn for several seasons, while if anything very fashionable is selected it will soon look out-of-date. By studying fashion magazines it is easy to detect tendencies in styles which will hold good for the next few seasons. An example of this is the

straight-line dress which has been in vogue for at least four years. A person who cannot have many dresses is foolish to buy something that will be right out of style this time next year, even though the garment is cheap.

Next in importance to style comes material. A well-dressed woman always buys cloth of the best quality. A good grade of tricotine or canton crepe holds its shape better and wears far longer than inferior material, so it is actually more economical to purchase a more expensive piece of goods. Garments that are to be worn some time must be of good quality or they will not last.

After clothing is made, much can be done to lengthen the life of garments by regular care. An apron over a cloth or silk dress when getting supper or a lunch, is absolutely necessary in order to prevent spotting. Washable collars save the neck from becoming soiled. Regular brushing and pressing keep a garment in good condition. Hanging on a coat-hanger as soon as removed is much better than throwing it on the bed or folding it up and putting it in a drawer. On the hanger many of the creases disappear simply from the weight of the cloth itself, and the shoulders are held in position. Everyone knows how rumpled a garment looks after lying in folds for even a day.

Even if there are no clothes closets in a house it is not hard to erect a substitute and to use curtains to keep out the dust. The Guide has published more than one design for a portable wardrobe. For garments worn only occasionally it is a good plan to have a cover for slipping over the hanger and dress. This prevents them from becoming dusty. There is no need to purchase material for this, as in every family there are pieces of cloth that can be joined together, or a nightgown worn at the top but otherwise just the shape for protecting a dress.

It is a great comfort to know that one's clothes are in style and appropriate for the occasion. Anyone can enjoy this peace of mind if she makes a business of wise planning and purchasing as well as regular care. She will then be free from the worries of her sister who has three or four dresses, none of which are suitable or presentable because of poor choice and lack of care.

## A Clean Window

Back of the table where I wash my dishes is a window which looks out on a view, not hopelessly ugly to be sure, but very humdrum, especially in winter when there is little to be seen but a vista of snow mounds relieved by a tiny patch of brush. The road winds away to the north and in the summer the passing motor cars relieve the monotony somewhat, but in the winter the road is seldom travelled.

One cold, bright morning last winter, the dish-washing seemed unusually irksome. My window was splashed with dish-water, truly an unsightly looking object. The children splashed terribly when they tried to help, and I'll admit that when I was feeling a little crossways with the world in general I did considerable splashing myself.

This particular morning I felt blue, grouchy and very unhappy. "That window is a sight!" I thought, "but I won't wash it today for there is that extra mending to be done besides all the usual work."

The dishes were finished and my frame of mind not much improved. "Believe I'll just wash that old window and at least I won't have to look at that any more." So without more ado a pan of hot water and clean cloths were found, and by dint of a little energy and ambition, aided by plenty of hot water and elbow grease, my kitchen window soon shone like a diamond.

The snow outside seemed to have an additional sparkle, and a covey of grouse flew to the edge of the bush and began feeding, so close to the window that it seemed as if I could reach

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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING



Take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will be held on Friday, February 15, 1924, 2:30 p.m., in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving reports of committees.
2. Election of officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory committees.
3. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-second day of January, 1924.

W. D. GALVIN,

Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division.

## The Days

By John Oxenham

The days steal softly through the curtained door.  
One at a time the Warbler lets—no more.  
Each with his gifts close-veiled from human sight.  
And lays them at my feet upon the floor;  
Then waits, while I discover what he brought.  
Great things and small, with good and evil fraught.  
And watches quietly while I make play.  
For good or ill—and all too oft for naught.

So speeds the great procession of the days.  
Too fast, too slow, but naught its progress stays;  
Each gives me back, that which I first have given,  
But what each takes my endless future sways.





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### A SLEIGHING PARTY

The streets of Dooville are coated with snow, but it is almost like ice, and the sleighing is fine. Now the skating is fine fun and the toboggan slide is glorious, but each time the little Doo Dads slide down they are forced to climb the steep hill. Roly and Poly wanted to give a party. There had been skating parties and toboggan parties and the twins wanted something different. One morning, before he was awake, Roly and Poly went to Nicholas' house and locked him inside. Then they made some harness for Tiny and invited all of the little Doo Dads for a ride. From every direction, the Doo Dads came and began to "hook on" their sleds, one behind the other. Now this should have been fine, for Tiny can travel very fast and he could have easily pulled the sleds of twenty little Doo Dads—but. Well, you see Tiny seems to know that something is wrong. He cannot understand why Nicholas is not there and he refuses to budge. Roly is trying to coax him with a nice juicy carrot he brought from the grocery store. Poly spent all of his pennies for a very large bag of peanuts. Tiny is very fond of carrots and he dearly loves peanuts, but he is not to be fooled, and it looks as if the little Doo Dads on the sleds are going to be disappointed. For once Old Man Grouch seems to be in a good humor. Even Old Doo Sawbones and the Grandpa Doo Dad and Flannelfeet seem to think it funny, and Old Sleepy Sam has waked up long enough to find out what all the fuss is about. Now, here is what happened. Roly and Poly tried, and tried, and tried. Finally they went back to the house and unlocked Nicholas' door. Nicholas came and talked it over with Tiny. Each little Doo Dad gave Nicholas a penny. Then away they went up one street and down the next, and it was the very finest party of the whole winter.

them by leaning out. A snowshoe rabbit hopped out and sat up winking his comical pink nose in a most laughable fashion.

Now that the window was washed the curtains did not look fresh so clean ones were hung. The house was soon tidied for the fresh curtains called for a general cleaning up, and so much can be accomplished in such a short time when the work is done in a proper spirit.

That evening I witnessed through my

shining window the most beautiful sunset I had ever seen, and I found myself content with my lot. What small things affect us mentally.

An untidy house, children with soiled clothing, may affect you more than you realize. The smaller the rooms the greater need for strict order, and the rule "A place for everything and everything in its place," rigidly enforced on young and old alike.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### The Farmer in Politics

The Editor.—When we seriously look at the brief but varied experiments of government of the farmers in the various provinces in which they have held power, we can hardly become enthusiastic. If we judge by the recognized standards of actions, we will readily admit that good agriculturists do not necessarily make good legislators. Drury had but too brief a day in Ontario, but in that brief time piled up a tremendous debt. And it seems that that one mis-step was enough to condemn him and blind the people to his other good acts of legislation. In Ontario, it seems that there is no crime that seems so heinous in a public official as the accumulation of debt. The opportunity soon came to put their seal of approval on his acts, and they ruthlessly thrust him and his cabinet from office, and returned to the old paths of their fathers. The consensus of opinion declares that it will probably be a long time before another farmer government rules in that province.

A very similar condition seems to be at work here in our own province. Any unprejudiced onlooker must admit that the Greenfield government has erred, their ideas of finance certainly are impractical. Every session has continued to show large deficits. Yet the salaries of the members continues at staggering figures. It is an old saying that "charity begins at home," and we believe that many another good thing has its origin there. How long

will it be before the Greenfield government live down that ungracious act of voting themselves \$250 each for a special session of ten days, in which they appear to have done nothing, while at the same time most of the people who voted them into power could scarcely earn that amount

in the whole year. The Greenfield government is open to serious criticism, re their railway policy and the grain pool, and if their legislation re the liquor act appears as bungling and incapable, we know what will happen at the next provincial election. Probably Greenfield will be able to discuss the matter at greater length with Drury, and wonder how it all came about.

As yet we are unable to speak very definitely re the Manitoba farmers. From the cautious way in which Mr. Bracken is proceeding with the financial situation, cutting all expenditure to the minimum, we believe he has the right idea. That is certainly a popular kind of legislation during these lean years. Such caution will probably ingratiate him with his electors, so that he may enjoy their respect and patronage for a term of years.

Turning from the provinces to the Dominion, we are met with a happier condition of affairs. The United Farmers are by no means a dead issue at Ottawa. From our review of the provinces we cannot help but note that more seems to depend on the individuality of the leader, rather than the position he has formerly occupied in the life of the country. In other words it does not seem to matter, whether we are ruled by lawyers, farmers or manufacturers, so long as the leader is wise, and honest and business-like.

If we were to look over the whole Dominion, and ask who is a fit man to lead us at Ottawa, I wonder what would the answer be? Speaking from a western standpoint there is only one man who

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seems to have made an honored place for himself at Ottawa—a man who is at once honest, outspoken, and a thorough business man—I refer to T. A. Crerar. Here is a man who could be premier of this country, and I believe fill the position with dignity and statesmanlike ability. I also believe that in this fair land of ours he right now enjoys a more wholesome respect than either Mackenzie King or Meighen, before their exaltation. The people of the West are with Crerar. His ability has appealed to them. His business methods have given us a new respect for government. Crerar knows our tremendous resources, he knows that we have tremendous debts (and also our horror of debt). He is entirely competent to deal with our unsatisfactory system of banking, capital, immigration and the host of other problems demanding a sensible solution.

Now as to something re our platform. Why the farmers of Canada have marred their otherwise splendid platform with a free trade policy is something I have never yet clearly understood. I would say put the soft pedal on this policy, and there is no party can keep us from ruling Canada. Free trade with the great country south of us. Canada as a whole does not want us. Particular provinces are dead against it. It is extremely doubtful if a single province wants it, in its entirety. It is very easy to show that free trade with the United States is not popular, and there are a score of good reasons to show that it would be unwise or any government to adopt it at present. So let us dismiss it entirely, and so save our faces, for if once in power, we will have to recant like the Liberals, to the ridicule of all. Canada is too small to negotiate on equal terms with a country like the United States. We can surely find ample to do to govern our own country and determine our own policies, without endeavoring to show the United States how they could improve their foreign policy. No party can ever hope to rule this country with a mill-stone like this about its neck.

Redistribution has added greatly to the farmers' power in the West. Crerar could have it all except a very few seats in B.C. From the Pacific to the eastern boundary of Ontario, Crerar should come out with nearly 100 seats, probably he could win a few more. East of that he would have very few, but he might gather in ten more, giving him in the neighborhood of 110 seats. Mackenzie King will not do as well as in the last election, but he may secure about 90, and the Conservatives will get the rest. So that to all appearances now the farmers under Crerar, can get the leading place in the next House of Commons.

The Liberals have started on the campaign or the next election by making Duncan Marshall, organizer. Now this is to make gains in the West for the Liberals. Many of us know Duncan fairly well, and under Crerar, his influence will amount to little. But we must get in line, and we must begin to organize. The goal is worth some sacrifice. Let us nominate carefully—choose strong and honest men—and we will give Crerar the backing he must have, and put in a government that a country like ours deserves to have.—A. S. Tod, Glen Leslie, Alta.

#### That Reparations Suggestion

The Editor.—Regarding the question of importing 100,000 Germans, Mr. Studham expressed his opinion to quite an extent in your issue of January 2, 1924, and will you be so kind as to allow me space to express my opinion on the same subject?

In the first place Mr. Studham states that we have our municipalities burdened down now by paying Germans' taxes and hospital bills. Now, if he would investigate he would find that very few municipalities are burdened by paying the taxes and hospital bills of the German settlers therein. Let us take the provincial records of lands sold for relinquished taxes. Are very many of the former owners Germans? Most assuredly they are not.

Is not a man who has the pep and ambition to make money as opportunity permits a greater asset to a community than he is a burden, and of more value to a community or municipality than one who sits by the fire in winter and seeks the shade in summer—lest he might be accused of doubling his wealth? as has Mr. Studham accused the class of people under discussion? Then to my mind our friend contradicts himself in acclaiming Germans as burdens to a municipality, and at the same time accusing them of doubling their wealth during the war, the latter of which is true to a certain extent, but what was the country calling for during the war—wealth—then why condemn a man for having all he could, and should he have refused payment for it when he delivered it at the elevator? I doubt if we, who are not Germans would—no, not even Mr. Studham, who, perhaps, looks out of his window and see his German neighbor's red barn, and becomes jealous, and says the German's wealth ought to be conscripted, but did he not have the same opportunity as that German? Then why condemn the German for his success and thrift? What we need is a few more such citizens, so I say bring on the 100,000, don't you?

Has prejudice ever gotten the world any place? None but a mire, and it is quite apparent that prejudice is the promoter of the letter under discussion. If we had less prejudice exercised on the part of some of the countries of Europe circumstances would be considerably better today.

Mr. Studham states that aliens here were fat during the war. Perhaps, but are aliens the only ones to wax fat? I don't believe they were, and as for tarring the Germans and draft evaders together, I believe it would be a very sensible plan

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to go a step further, and tar some of the ones who are so prejudiced they want to do everything possible to postpone better circumstances for the mere reason that it might also be of a little assistance to someone we were fighting in years past, or perhaps, I should say, whose ancestors we were fighting, because chances are that the most of the immigrants would be of the younger generation.—Thearon B. Davis, Vermilion, Alta.

[Note.—We have received a large number of letters on this question and cannot print them all. Mr. Davis' letter summarizes very well the replies to Mr. Studham, and as the discussion threatens to show more heat than light, it must now stop.—Editor.]

#### Long-Term Farm Loans

The Editor.—I was pleased to see in your paper of December 26, 1923, that the subject of "long-term credits for farmers" was getting a little consideration. To my mind, this is the most "vital issue" before the country at the present time. The "morale" of the farming community is getting low,

dangerously low, and the only way to raise it that I can see is in formulating some scheme to "consolidate" and "amortize" the farmers' debts. The machinery to do this is already at hand in most provinces I believe, but the money is lacking. Could not the federal in conjunction with the provincial governments, put on something similar to the "Victory Loan Drive," call it the "Agricultural Loan Drive," if you like. Advertise it and organize it as the Victory Loan drive was, and I believe the necessary funds could be raised. None of this money should be loaned at the present time for improvements, etc., but just for existing debts, and for not more than one-half or at least two-thirds of a conservative value of the land.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this scheme could be got in shape and set to work, the benefits would be greater to the whole Dominion than the "wheat pool," good as it will prove, or the Progressive Party with due respect for what they have done and are trying to do, or the good work that is being done by the various farmers' associations.

The cheapest and most satisfactory way

to get the immigration Canada needs, is through the optimistic reports of those who have made their homes here, and there are very, very few of such reports going forward. In fact how many thousands would sell out if they could and clear out of the country; to say nothing of those who have already or will have to just leave their holdings if something is not soon done.

If Canada wants "Canada for Canadians," the only way she can accomplish it is by making conditions such as will permit her people to live with some hope of "weathering the storm," and without a "sword" in the shape of probable "judgments," "foreclosures," "sheriff's sales," and "everlasting high interest" hanging over their heads.

Farmers' associations get busy, and "think, resolve, act and push for some solution along these lines."—B. C. Padfield, Davyroyd, Sask.

[Will correspondents please note that letters not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) will not be printed. This rule is absolute.—Editor.]



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**THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE** breeding behind our herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We are again offering a few selected young bulls and are making special offer on foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Write for full description, copy of pedigree and illustrated literature on our cattle. Our prices are within your reach. If you are short of cash we have a special plan to take care of you. James D. McGregor, Glenearnock Farms, Brandon, Man. 4-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** yearling bulls and heifers, \$50; also three year-old bull, \$125. R. A. Smith, Blackwood, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—FOUR REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bull calves, also one yearling bull at \$20 to \$40 each. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** cow, four years old, \$50; also pure-bred bull, 17 months, \$40. Donald McPhee, Dauphin, Man. 4-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bull, nine months, \$30. W. S. Cumming, Delisle, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—GOOD ANGUS BULL CALVES, AND** cows in calf. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 6-5

## Shorthorns

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SERVICE** age, bred by Imp. Duthie bull, from good milking cows, Federal tested, \$65 to \$75, good stuff, no whites; also heifers. Choice Barred Rock pullets, laying, \$10 for six. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 4-3

## Holsteins

**SON OF SIR FRANCY NETHERLAND ABBE-** kerk, grand champion, out of good producing dam, year old, nicely marked, price \$150. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 5-3

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, PURE-BRED**, young, well-broken, accredited herd. Geo. Kent, Kenton, Man. 4-3

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, SEVEN TO** ten months, \$65 to \$75. W. R. May, Mantario, Sask. 5-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER** calves, three months. Choice stuff. G. W. Gledhill, Estonia, Sask. 5-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL**, three years, also one, eight months old. T. C. Watson, Butler, Man. 4-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOL-** stein bull, four years. F. D. Rohrs, Vulcan, Alta. 6-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL**, three years old. J. O. Farlen, Macarrie, Sask. 4-3

## Ayrshires

**REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS, 22 MONTHS**; old, two younger. Box 11, Waseca, Sask. 6-2

## Hereford

**SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS, 12 AND 18** months old. Jas. Hogard, Raymore, Sask. 5-3

## SWINE—Various

**BERKSHIRE BOAR, REGISTERED**, 18 months. Exchange Yorkshires, registered, young; or sell cheap. Ellett, Lanigan, Sask. 4-3

## Tamworths

**SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED TAM-** worth gilts, bred to farrow April, \$35. Thomann Bros., Coronation, Alta. 4-3

**SELLING—TAMWORTH BOARS, L. B. GUN-** dal, Erickson, Man. 3-4

## Berkshires

**PROLIFIC BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES** AT the 1923 Summer Exhibitions we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire herds together. Very special offerings at present in bred gilts.—Vauxhall Stock Farms Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alta. 4-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES**—Good lengthy spring gilts, guaranteed in pig for spring farrow, ten only, tops, bred to Eaton Crusader (this boar imported from Duke of Westminster's famous herd, England), at \$50; ten tops, bred to Ames Laurel (import from Ames, Iowa), \$37.50; ten good ones, bred to other good boars, \$30; two herd boars left, \$30; August boars and sows, \$15. Sold out of spring boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 3-5

**BERKSHIRE GILTS—APRIL FARROW, 200** pounds, sure in pig, by Lakeside Royal Duke, 65403, first February, \$25; ten nice June boars left, 175 and 200 pounds, \$20, for quick sale. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 2-5

**OFFERING BERKSHIRE BRED SOWS, Sired** by Woodburn Improver, my great bacon type boar, purchased at Toronto Royal, bred to imported Ontario bred boars. J. J. Devins, Carstairs, Alta. 5-2

**TEN SPLENDID BERKSHIRE SOWS, DUE** farrow April, \$30, \$35; pairs, 12-15 weeks, \$9.00, \$12, registered. James Ewens, Bethany, Man. 6-2

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**BRED SOWS, REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS**. Dispersing our entire well-known herd. Largest in Canada. All regular herd sows (several imported) 1923 farrowed sows, three imported sires, etc., prize stock of world's best strains. "Hogs that are real hogs" sold individually or complete herd together. Rare opportunity to secure the best. Write for lists, catalogue, particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, W. Taakwin, Alta. 2-5

**BRED DUROC APRIL SOWS, REGISTERED**, \$20, Bailey's bacon type. Linvil Rash, Purple River, Alta. 2-5

**BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS** from our prize herd; also young stock. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 4-3



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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

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**SACRIFICE—YOUR OPPORTUNITY—QUAL-** ity breeding registered Yorkshire April sows, \$22 each; choice bred, \$25; few specials, \$28. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SE-** lect type, April service boars, \$25; extra choice February gilts, bred, \$35; August gilts, \$18. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man. 5-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS, OUT** of noble bacon type dams, \$30 and \$35. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 4-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS** and 20 months' boar. Choice stuff. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 5-4

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS—BRED** from select mature stock. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 4-6

**WELL-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES**—Boars ready for service; also gilts, bred or open. R. A. Lee, Newdale, Man. 2-6

**YORKSHIRES—YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**, R.O.P. tested and approved bacon type. R. Thorakson, Markerville, Alta. 6-5

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS AND** gilts, bred. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 6-4

**CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BRED** sows. Sam Caskey, Landline, Alta. 3-8

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE**. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 2-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BRED GILTS**, Write Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 5-4

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES, FALL LITTERS, M.** J. Howes & Sons, Miller, Alta. 4-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR**, ten months, \$25. Alf. Carron, St. Charles, Man. 4-3

## Poland-Chinas

**POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS**—The big type, bred by imported boars. Yearling sows, \$30; spring gilts, \$30. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 2-5

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**FOR SALE OR TRADE—A REGISTERED HAMP-** shire boar, 20 months old; also a few Hampshire boars, five months old. C. P. Ratloff, Waldheim, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—21 MONTH'S REGISTERED HAMP-** shire boar, \$30, or trade for bred sow. State breeding, weight, etc. Herb. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 6-2

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED** 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heelers. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, catchers and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 2-5

**LOST IN NOVEMBER, BIG, DARK GREY** wolfhound. Reward information leading to recovery. Richard Wilson, Tugaskie, Sask. 6-2

**SELLING—BIG, YOUNG, FAST HOUNDS**, grey and stag cross. Excellent catchers and killers. Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask. 6-2

**WOLFHOUSES—PAIR MALES, THREE YEARS**, guaranteed fast and sure, \$55; few choice pups. Send stamp. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 4-3

**COYOTE HOUNDS—HIDES ARE NOW WORTH** around \$20. Why not get some good hounds? Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 5-5

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**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON**, laying strain, cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trio, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 6-4

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els (Martin strain), also S.C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. \$40-4th Ave. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 4-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els, \$1.25; Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50; Pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING OUT—PURE IMPORTED STOCK** hens, pullets, cockerels, Black Langshans, \$2.00; R.C. White Leghorns, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 4-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte, White Orpington, Black Langshan cockerels, \$2.00 each. P. L. Berger, Margo, Sask. 4-3

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00**; Pearl guineas, \$1.00 each. T. R. Evans, Clarendon, Alta. 6-3

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, RHODE ISLAND** Reds, Rose, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00. I. Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 4-3

**GUINEA FOWL, \$3.00 PAIR, CARMAN JOSE**, Davidson, Sask. 6-2

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, May hatch, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two year toms, \$10. Mrs. E. B. Crossman, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID** specimens, 15 years experience raising pure-bred, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 4-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM CHICAGO AND** New York prize-winning stock, young toms, \$6.00; young hens, \$4.00. S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 4-4

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE** young toms, from 45-pound, imported tom. Weight about 25 pounds. Price \$10. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 5-2

**PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS**, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00; unrelated trio, \$16; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. M. R. Bartleman, Wapella, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, from 43-pound tom; young toms, 23 to 25 pounds, \$9.00; hens University strain, \$4.00, free from roup. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 6-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM**, \$4.00; hen \$3.00, from 40-pound tom (McPhee strain, Carman). Mrs. M. Clark, Grandview, Man. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 24 POUNDS**, \$6.00, from 40-pound prize-winning tom. Hens all sold. Mrs. H. Elliott, Kelsey, Sask. 5-4

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY HENS, LARGE**, healthy, wintered outdoors, \$4.00 each. Roy Templeton, Balduin, Man. 5-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from good healthy stock, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. J. Strong, Box 204, Drake, Sask. 5-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Roy Allen, Maclin, Sask. 5-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS**, \$2.00; toms, \$3.00. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$3.50**; hens, \$3.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. W. Stratton, Liberty, Sask. 4-4

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$3.50**; hens, \$3.00; excellent birds. L. R. Francis, Tilley, Sask. 2-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY** strain, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Philips, Forgan, Sask. 4-4

**PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM 6** pound tom, beautiful, \$5.00; white ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. Melvin Hogen, Carruthers, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS**, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Geo. B. Curran, Tompkins, Sask. 4-4

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 24** pounds, \$10; hens, 16, \$8.00; large boned. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS**, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. D. Fellberg, Nokomis, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED** turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. McCowd, Pelly, Sask. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 24** pounds and over, \$5.00. Mrs. William Arnold, Roblin, Man. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEALTHY FREE** range birds, up to 20 pounds, \$5.00. J. B. Wright, Pumas, Man. 4-4

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, BOURBON** Red turkeys, all at \$4.00 each; one two-year tom turkey, \$8.00. F. G. Ryan, Ninga, Man. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, \$7.00; TOU-** louse ganders, \$4.00. Foster Bros., Leona, Man. 4-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, weighing 20 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. D. E. Alfrey, Carstairs, Alta. 4-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms and hens, \$5.00 each. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 4-4

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. O. C. Woolfham, Box 91, Swanton, Sask. 4-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18-24 POUNDS**, \$7.75, wintered outside. Ernest Malin, Fortin, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** toms, \$5.00 each. Lottie Massey, Log Lake, Sask. 4-4

**PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00. JOHN** F. Woonkey, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

**TOULOUSE GEESSE—GEESSE, \$4.00; GANDERS**, \$4.50. Hjalmar Larson, Windthorst, Sask. 4-4

**PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$5.00;**



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- LARGE, VIGOROUS REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**. Parents raised from Martin's special 200 to 262-egg record pens. Fine winter-laying strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Hildesheim, Sask. 6-5
- MY WHITE WYANDOTTES WON SASK. EGG-LAYING CONTEST**, also highest hen, 232 eggs. Rooster, bred the same way, \$5.00; two, \$9.50. F. Finch, Langdon, Sask. 4-5
- SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$1.50. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 4-3
- SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00; five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6
- THOROUGH-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, Martin's 250-egg strain, \$3.00 each. Walter Johnson, Melville, Sask. 4-4
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, Martin strain, \$2.50. Walter Daw, Govan, Sask. 5-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SPLENDID** birds, April hatched, \$2.50; May, \$2.00. Brook Dilke, Sask. 6-5
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, government inspected flock, \$2.50. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 6-4
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, choice birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Henry Moore, Della, Alta. 6-3
- SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, University strain, now \$2.50. Glenwood Stock Farm, Mildred, Sask. 6-2
- SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$2.00. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask. 5-2

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- PEDIGREED PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE**—Bred-to-day, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets, bred by that wonderful \$75 pedigree cock, Donnybrook the First, M. 68. His ancestors were non-factory for three generations throughout life, and his dam (F. 44) a grand 250-egg pedigree hen. The cockerels and pullets are all raised from pedigree, trap-nested hens, with records around 200 eggs in 52 weeks. These birds have been trapped for several generations, and they lay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. A pedigree furnished with each bird. M. Bollinger, Gleichen, Alta. 6-5
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GRANDSON** Lady Ada (250 eggs), \$7.50 and \$10, according to quality; other cockerels of 200-egg strain, \$5.00 some splendid pullets, \$3.00 each. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 4-6
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, large healthy birds, nicely barred, good laying strains, \$3.00 each; \$5.00, two. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 4-6
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED** flock, heavy-laying strain, trap-nested, \$2.00; government banded cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitow, Man. 3-4
- SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, University stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocaville, Sask. 1-6
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HATCHED AT** Experimental farm, from trap-nested, pedigree stock, \$3.00. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 3-4
- BARGAINS! BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 3-6
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, from first prize winners at local fair, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Vancou, Sask. 3-5
- SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Martin, 10235 119-Street, Edmonton, Alta. 6-3
- SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, bred-to-day strain, \$2.50 each. J. Bond Truss, Sask. 6-4
- PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, large birds, \$2.00 each. Geo. Baker, Verigin, Sask. 6-4
- BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; THREE, \$5.00**. Frank Beatty, Goodwater, Sask. 6-6
- PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00** each. Otto Heavin, Nisling, Sask. 6-3
- PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS**, \$1.50. M. Benson, Broderick, Sask. 6-3

## Leghorns

- PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, \$2.00. Mrs. Haley Nelson, Oshon, Alta. 6-2
- 30-300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, \$3.00 each; one 300-egg cock, \$5.00. C. Radley, Speers, Sask. 6-2
- SELLING—S.C. PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS**, ten pullets and one cockerel, mated, not related, \$18. Geo. Farndale, Somerset, Man. 4-7
- 30-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS**, half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 2-5
- BLACK LEGHORN COCKEREL, \$2.00**. RALPH Kramer, Midale, Sask. 5-2

## Rhode Islands

- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, sired by exhibition prize winners, dark vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; also two exhibition prize-winning cocks, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Cralk, Sask. 4-7
- IMPROVED LAYING STRAIN RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS** (Rose Comb) from Government approved flock, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 4-6
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, pure-bred, from good laying strain, prize winners, \$3.00 each. Miss Della Fitch, Evans, Alta. 6-2
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, good dark birds, laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask. 4-4
- PURE-BRED S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, \$2.00; pure-bred White Wyandottes, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Arnold, Nanton, Alta. 3-5
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, from good laying strain, dark color, \$2.50. Mrs. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 5-5
- ORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, WON FIRST** young pen at 1923 Royal, Toronto. Stock and eggs. Transcona, Man. 5-5

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- ABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES**, from best egg-laying strains procurable. Get January discount and free catalogue. Winnipeg's Pioneer Chick Plant, E. S. Miller, Baby Chick Specialist, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 2tf
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- \$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT**, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 51-9

## OPTICIAN

- S. BERING, EYE SIGHT SPECIALIST, CALGARY**. 49-26

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- O. P. MYERS, 155-2nd AVE. SOUTH, SASKATOON**. Consult us when in the city. 49-13
- DR. J. J. BROWN, D.C. ROYAL BANK** Chambers, Regina. 50-13

## SEEDS

## Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll get the benefit on this spring's sales. A Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the rest.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufts



## Secret Plans Failing

For years I have harbored a sort of a plan for Pete and Pauleeny, our "girl" and our "man." You see our Pauleeny has been with us here since she was a kid in her seventeenth year, and Pete has been with us since, awkward and green, he came when he too was about seventeen. We've taught them and helped them like daughter and son, and we've been rewarded for all that we've done. They've saved in the daytime and studied at night, improved and developed a wonderful sight. Our Pete has been buying a farm of his own, I've helped him along with an easy-time loan. I gave him a start with some hens and a cow, two horses, three sheep, and a motherly sow, until he's the owner by right and by law of an outfit as good as a man ever saw. My wife has worked hard with Pauleeny as well, and now she's a beauty, so snappy and swell, the neatest housekeeper this side of the line—I'll say she's developed remarkably fine! Well, sometimes, but seldom, Pauleeny and Pete ride out in my roadster, the two in one seat, and sometimes, on horseback with Duchess and Dime they go for a canter, the two at a time; while sometimes together they go to a dance—but, these things, I find, happen merely by chance! Say, can you believe it? That scallawag Pete is running to dances with Marjorie Treat—a blonde little posie with baby doll face, not worth half-a-dollar on any man's place; and that girl Pauleeny we've raised as our own, seems madly in love with young Dennis Malone—a wildcat young rascal, a debt to his pa, a plague to the neighbors, a grief to his ma! Ridiculous judgment! Young people are chumps! They play with the suit-cards and discard the trumps!

## Registered Seed Grain

- REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY** experiment with unhardy strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta. 43-13
- SELLING—CAR REGISTERED VICTORY SEED** oats, also three cars Banner, from registered seed, thoroughly cleaned and graded, free noxious weed seeds. Samples and prices on application. Frank Jellis, Marshall, C.N.R., Sask. 4-6
- FOR SALE—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT**, second generation, \$1.50 per bushel. T. Ireland, Laura, Sask. 6-2

## Various

## WESTERN CANADA'S OWN SEED HOUSE

28 YEARS SPECIALIZING IN SEED FOR WESTERN CANADA

SEED GRAIN  
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1924 CATALOG

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A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.

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BRANDON SASKATOON  
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THE QUALITY SEED HOUSE  
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WRITE for 1924 catalog on Northern grown Seed Corn, Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE  
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

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JAS. D. MCGREGOR

GLENCAIRNOCK FARMS, BRANDON, MAN.

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Secretaries of all local Grain Growers' Associations, U.F.A., U.F.M. and S.G.A., are invited to send in their name and address.

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NORTH DAKOTA GROWN, TESTED SEED corn, any variety, \$3.00 per bushel. Pedigreed Kots wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks 20 cents each extra. Valter Christensen, Minot, North Dakota. 6-5

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**OUR MARQUIS—THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS** careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkably heavy yielder. Germinal, 95 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second generation, \$1.20, bags included. Chas. N. Lintott, Raynure, Sask. 6-5

**KOTA WHEAT, \$4.00, BAGS INCLUDED**. Supply limited. Black barley, cleaned, 60 pounds per bushel, 80 cents, bags included. H. Dawson, Whitecourt, Sask. 6-4

**REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 23 YEARS** selection, first generation, \$2.00; third, \$1.50; improved, \$1.25. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 6-2

**PURE NEW KOTA WHEAT—IMPORTED**. Our price, \$3.35 per bushel, l.o.b. Winnipeg. Man. N. W. Nelson, 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 6-4

**SELLING—DURUM-KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25** per bushel, cleaned. Clarence Jaques, Bannerman, Man. 3-5

**KOTA WHEAT, MANITOBA GROWN, \$3.50** per bushel, sacks extra. Henry Mansell, Sanford, Man. 5-2

**SELLING—MARQUIS AND KUBANKA WHEAT**, 10 cents over Winnipeg price. Thos. L. Humphrey, Parkton, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—D1 (MONAD), ALSO ACME DURUM** Wheat. Price, \$1.50 per bushel. Recleaned, E. Jaques, Bannerman, Man. 6-4

**SALE—KUBANKA WHEAT. RESISTS RUST** and drought, \$1.00 bushel, cleaned. Melvin Houghton, Carleton Place, Ont. 6-2

**SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, OFF BREAKING**, \$1.50, bags free. Elliott, Langdon, Sask. 6-3

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**FOR SALE—7,000 BUSHELS WELL-MATURED** Banner seed oats, 45 cents, machine run, fairly clean. Fred Fisher, Hildesheim, Sask. 6-5

**SELLING—CAR OF BANNER OATS, HIGH** germination, free from wild oats, 40 cents bushel sent F. H. Carter, Kelmick, Sask. 6-2

**FOR SALE—LEADER SEED OATS, ON SAM-** ple, machine run, 40 cents per bushel, l.o.b. Lavoie, Alberta, car lots J. T. Tuck & Sons. 6-4

**SELLING—OATS, TWO CARS BANNER, TWO** cars Leader. Baled buy. W. Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 6-5

**SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, THIRD** generation, cleaned, no wild oats, 40 cents. Box 30, Girvin, Sask. 6-4

**SELLING—VICTORY OATS, 40 CENTS**. Sample ten cents. James Lusk, Nipiling, Sask. 6-4

**ABUNDANT OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST** generation seed on clean land, 40 cents bushel, car lot, l.o.b. Winnipeg, Alta. J. Bibby. 6-4

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**SELLING—QUANTITY HULLESS OATS, \$1.50** bushel, l.o.b. Hildesheim, Sask. J. B. McGarry. 6-3

**CAR EXTRA GOOD LIGOWA, CLEANED, SEED** oats, 45 cents. E. G. Berg, Carleton Place, Ont. 6-3

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**GROW SPRING RYE AND BE SURE OF A** crop. Sample and price on request. Criddle Brothers, Trebank, Man. 6-5

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**HEAVY-YIELDING BARK BARLEY, MACHINE** run, 60 cents, cleaned, ready for drill, 70 cents. Bags extra. Chas. Gardner, Wapella, Sask. 6-4

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**SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM** seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Fremont. Cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-3

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**SEED CORN** We are offering northern-grown, early-maturing varieties only. Our descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready and will be mailed on request. JAMES D. MCGREGOR, GLENCAIRNOCK FARMS, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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**14 KINDS HOME-GROWN EARLY SEED CORN**. Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 4-4



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- SELLING—CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS** seed, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 4-9
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## MONUMENTS

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**SELLING — THRESHING OUTFIT — PORT** Huron steam engine, 26-78, working pressure 140 pounds, Card Scott separator, 36-60; two water tanks, wagon, caboose on wheels. Complete outfit, \$1,500. E. R. Mattson, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 6-2

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**WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR YOUNG HORSES,** 1,400 pounds or over—12-25 Happy Farmer tractor and triple Case plow, used very little. P. Ottem, Adanac, Sask. 6-2

**SELLING—18-35 OIL-PULL, 30-INCH RUMELY** separator. Will take part payment in heavy young horses. Sell separate. Terms to responsible parties. C. P. Reader, Aylesbury, Sask. 6-4

**SELLING—PORTLAND CUTTER AND SHAFTS,** like new, \$40. Driving harness, \$10. Three-furrow Hamilton engine gang, both bottoms, \$75. W. Roth, R.R. No. 2, Carman, Man. 6-2

**REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE** plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 6-2

**24-INCH JOHN DEERE PLOW, EXTRA SHEAR,** cutter, \$125 cash. 20-H.P. I. H. C. portable engine, A1 condition, \$250 cash. George Carson, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

**WANTED—TRACTOR, 15-30 OR 10-20. STATE** price or trade for stock. Jno. Stowe, Minota, Man. 6-2

**24-INCH STEEL BEAM JOHN DEERE JUMBO** scrub plow, A1 condition, \$150. Melvin Hougen, Carruthers, Sask. 6-2

**SELLING—REBROSE TRACTOR, 20 H.P.** Mohl, throttle governor. In good running order. Cheap for cash. G. P. Wood, Hartney, Man. 5-2

**FOR SALE—12-25 CASE ENGINE AND STEER-** ing device, and six-bottom John Deere disc plow. A. Thistlethwaite, Stewart Valley, Sask. 4-5

**SELLING—HART-PARR TRACTOR, 45 H.P.,** good order, \$250. W. J. Lee, Munson, Alta. 4-5

**SELLING—RUMELY THRESHING OUTFIT.** Particulars Box 263, Cabri, Sask. 3-5

**TRADE OR SELL 14-28 ALLWORK TRACTOR** for 24-inch separator. S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. 6-2

**SELL OR EXCHANGE STEAM OUTFIT FOR** Rumely oil-pull. G. C. Felske, Nokomis, Sask. 6-2

## Welding and Machine Work

- CHOP MILLS, GRINDERS, FLOUR MILLS—** Grain elevators, pumps, kerosene and oil engines, machinery of all kinds repaired—Cylinder boring and welding. Roll grinding and corrugating. Kipp Kelly Ltd., 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg. 6-2
- REBORING FORDSON, PISTONS, PINS, RINGS** supplied, only \$40. Reboring Ford block, pistons and rings supplied, only \$20. Work guaranteed. Write Favorite Machine Works, 45 Notre Dame E., Winnipeg. 6-2
- CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE** pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-13
- CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs. Welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 5-13

## Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

- PURE ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, GUARAN-** teed free from disease, full colonies in ten-frame Langstroth hives. Write for price list. Isaac Spillert, Dauphin, Man. Phone \$17. Ring 1-2.
- ITALIAN BEES—FULL COLONIES, \$20; NEW** ten-frame Langstroth hives, ten per cent. discount, cash with order. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Winnipeg. 6-2
- ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-** ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winni-peg, Man. 6-13
- SELLING — ITALIAN BEES, WRITE FOR** descriptive price list. M. C. Berry & Co., P.O. Box 1616, Winnipeg, Man. 6-9
- ITALIANS—TEN-FRAME LANGSTROTH,** \$17.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. Rippington, Oak Bank, Man. 5-8
- SELLING—ITALIAN BEES FOR MAY DE-** livery. John Blickenaderfer, Hudson Bay Jet, Sask. 3-5

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

- PURE ONTARIO HONEY—PACKED IN 60-** pound crates, five and ten-pound pails. Will deliver 120 pound orders your nearest station. Choice clover, Manitoba, 17 cents pound; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2 cents; Alberta, B.C., 18 cents; Amber, Manitoba, 15 cents; Saskatchewan, 15 1/2 cents; Alberta, B.C., 16 cents; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13 cents; Saskatchewan, 13 1/2 cents; Alberta, B.C., 14 cents. Discount large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 3-8
- MCLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NUMBER** one pure white clover, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$5.50 per crate 60 pounds. N. K. McLean, 32 Alexander St., Toronto. 6-2
- CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT** from producer. In five and ten-pound pails. Only limited amount left. To clear, \$7.25 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. Ont. J. R. Murdoch 2-6
- MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$14 per crate of six imperial gallons, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 32 Alexander St., Toronto. 5-4
- WESTERN HONEY FOR WESTERN PEOPLE—** Balance of 1923 crop, exceptionally fine, \$9.50 per 60-pound crate. Maison St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 5-2
- SELLING—MANITOBA PURE CLOVER** honey, \$9.00 buys 60 pounds. J. L. Tessier, St. Pierre, Man. 6-2
- PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR NEAREST** station. Light Amber, 120 pounds, \$18.50. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ontario. 6-5
- PURE MANITOBA HONEY, \$16.50 PER SIX** six ten-pound pails. Stefan Krawetz, Vita, Man. 6-2
- WESTERN ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, 100** pounds, \$17 delivered J. S. Corner, Oxdrift, Ont. 6-2
- CLOVER HONEY, 12 1/2 c.; MIXED HONEY, 10c.** Wilber Swaze, Dunnville, Ont. 2-5

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg. 40-1

## BABY OUTFITS

**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY.** order our special complete outfit, 44 pieces, excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 6-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

- FOUR ASSORTED PAPER NOVELS FOR \$1.00** or three assorted cloth bound novels, postpaid, \$1.00. Bob Edwards' Annuals, 1921, 1922 and 1923, postpaid, 60 cents for three copies. This is the funniest annual ever published. Send postal order. No stamps accepted. Imperial News Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 47-2
- SPECIAL BOOKLETS—THE WORLD'S DIS-** tress, Why? The Remedy, and What Say the Scriptures About Hell; ten cents each postpaid; also free Bible literature included. Bible Study Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 4-11
- HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT** work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25 cents postpaid. W. J. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 5-2
- REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE** makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland. 6-2
- BARGAIN NOVELTY CATALOGUE, LISTING** novelties, tricks, fancy goods, masquerade supplies, jewelry, toys, books, post cards, etc., sent postpaid. The United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 6-2
- LOOK—240-EGG CHATHAM INCUBATOR, \$28** Auto knitter, \$50, cost \$78. Both A1 condition and snaps. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weyburn, Sask. 6-2
- FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BOOKS OF FIC-** tion. For particulars apply E. V. Emmons, Dubuque, Sask. 6-2
- DOMINION SHORTHORN HERD BOOKS, 1895** to 1920 inclusive, except 1900, \$25. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 6-2
- FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 50-11
- FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES GRAIN GROWERS'** stock, \$55. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 4-1
- USE PENN COAL—BEST QUALITY. NORTH-** West Coal Co., Edmonton. 40-11

## FISH

- TROUT, FROM COLD LAKE, DRESSED, 100** pounds, \$10; whitefish, \$8.00; f.o.b. shipping point. Cash with order. Write for prices delivered. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 4-1
- FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, EIGHT CENTS** pound. Cash with order. Fred Waterer, Meda, Sask. 6-2

## PRODUCE

- TURKEYS—**  
Live and Dressed Turkeys Wanted  
We are in the market for unlimited quantities of Turkeys. We guarantee to pay the following prices until February 20:  
Live Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 18-19  
Dressed Turkeys, over 9 lbs. 21-22  
The Following Prices are for Live Weight:  
Hens, 6 lbs. and over 19-20  
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. 18-19  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 15-16  
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 15-16  
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13-14  
Ducks 17-18  
Old Roosters 9-10  
Prompt payments. Crates shipped on request.  
STANDARD PRODUCE CO.  
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

**Poultry Shippers** The same prices published in The Guide of January 30, will hold good until February 15—ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## Stubborn Acres

Continued from Page 9

and fisher follow with 95. Some other common furs are coon, 75; skunk and mink, 70; Persian lamb, 65; fox, 40; muskrat, 33; rabbit, 5. For softness and beauty the fur of the fisher is comparable to the choicest skins.

The story of Mr. DeLey's mink raising operations will have to be left over for another issue of The Guide. Mink and fisher are both native to the prairie provinces says Mr. DeLey, and he believes that the sideline which has solved the problem of profitable employment for him may do the same for a limited number of prairie farmers, provided they are able to obtain breeding stock. Other sources will have to be tapped for his ranch will not bear much depletion of breeding stock.

This kind of enterprise has a wider significance than most individual successes in the realm of agriculture. By this sort of resourcefulness and perseverance will the present spell of misfortune be broken. The North Thompson Valley is having difficulty in holding its farming population. But Mr. DeLey thinks that can be achieved if sheep suitable to the topography of the country replace cattle, if the present efforts to grow grain be directed toward the production of a variety of crops, and if the spade rather than the cash opener provide the makings of the farm house meal.



ice of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 1, 1924. Market has advanced a point or two during the last few days. Buying of May by American interests has been very heavy and has easily taken care of the offerings which came on to the market as it advanced. Some strength was shown in May and July wheat here by the advance in price of Chicago September, which was influenced by reported alternative thawing and freezing of the U. S. winter wheat and resultant anticipated damage caused thereby. Some wheat has been sold in the spring, and the demand for wheat for the opening of navigation is now increasing. Market generally acts very firm. Enthusiasm is now all on the bull side. This can be overdone and may result in liquidation sharp and sudden one day, but eventually it would appear that all this surplus wheat that we are now having in this country will easily be taken care of long before the next crop comes in. Prices have been steady and show a slight advance from a week ago.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices have been steady and show a slight advance from a week ago. Trade is light in both grains and with producers unwilling sellers at these levels there is little pressure on the markets. Barley stocks are very light and seem to be in good hands.

WINNIPEG FUTURES								SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK			
Jan. 28 to Feb. 2 inclusive.								Estimated receipts at the stock yards to-day were:			
	28	29	30	31	Feb. 1	2	Week Ago	Cattle 1,000, calves 1,000, hogs 11,500, sheep 3,500, cars 194.			
Wheat—							Year Ago	Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.50 to \$11.75; bulk \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers \$3.25 to 10, bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners, cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk \$2.20 to \$3.00; bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$4.75; veal calves \$3.50 to \$10.25, bulk \$5.00 to \$9.75; stock feeding steers \$2.50 to \$7.25, bulk \$4.75 to \$6.00.			
May 101	101	102	103	103	103	101	112	Hogs—Range \$6.00 to \$6.60; bulk \$6.50 to \$6.60.			
July 103	103	104	104	104	104	105	112	Sheep—Lambs, range \$9.00 to \$13.50; ewes, \$2.00 to \$8.00; wethers \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings \$7.50 to \$11.50; bucks, range \$3.50 to \$4.00.			
Date—											
May 43	43	44	44	44	44	43	49				
July 44	44	45	44	45	45	44	48				
Barley—											
May 64	64	64	64	65	65	63	58				
July 62	62	62	62	62	63	61	58				
Flax—											
May 221	221	223	224	225	229	222	235				
July 221	220	222	224	224	227	222	230				
Rye—											
May 71	71	71	71	71	71	71	84				
July 72	72	72	72	72	73	71	83				

The Liverpool market closed February 1. as follows: March, 9s 4½d; May, 8s 11½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.43½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March \$1.25½; May \$1.19.

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.20½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 northern, 1.10½ to \$1.13½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.22½; No. 1 hard, \$1.16½ to \$1.21½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 hard, \$1.14½ to \$1.15½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.05 to \$1.13½; No. 1 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 amber, \$1.04½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 amber, \$1.01½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 durum, 99¢ to \$1.06½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73¢ to 73½; No. 3 yellow, 82½¢ to 72½¢; No. 2 mixed, 71½¢ to 71½¢; No. 3 mixed, 71¢ to 71½¢; No. 4 mixed, 70¢ to 70½¢. Oats—No. 2, white, 45½¢ to 46¢; No. 3, white, 45½¢ to 45½¢; No. 4, white, 43½¢ to 44½¢. Barley—Choice to fancy, 62¢ to 65¢; medium to good, 57¢ to 61¢; lower grades, 53¢ to 56¢. Rye—No. 2, 66½¢ to 67½¢. Flaxseed No. 1, 82.48¢ to 82.54¢.

Jan. 28 to Feb. 2 inclusive						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 28	97½	94½	89½	84½	77½	73½
29	97½	94½	90	85½	77½	73½
30	98½	95	90	85½	70	74½
31	98½	95½	91	87	79	76½
Feb. 1	99	96	91	87½	79	76½
2	99	96	91	87½	80	76½
Week Ago	96½	93½	89½	84½	77	73½
Year Ago	108½	106½	104½	99½	92½	85½

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**Petrie Anker-Holth Company**  
28 Touraine Bldg. P.O. Box 1593, Winnipeg  
Or 3424 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle 1,000, calves 1,000, hogs 11,500, sheep 3,500, cars 194.

Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.50 to \$14.75; bulk \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers \$3.25 to 10, bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners, cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk \$2.20 to \$3.00; bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$4.75; veal calves \$3.50 to \$10.25, bulk \$5.00 to \$9.75; stock feeding steers \$2.50 to \$7.25, bulk \$4.75 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Range \$6.00 to \$6.60; bulk \$6.50 to \$6.60.

Sheep—Lambs, range \$9.00 to \$13.50; ewes, \$2.00 to \$8.00; wethers \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings \$7.50 to \$11.50; bucks, range \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Canadian boxed bacon 72s to 78s; bales 76s to 84s, quiet. American 62s to 70s, quiet. Irish 87s to 96s, slow. Danish 84s to 93s, steady. Danish killings estimated at 74,000 head.

No report received from Glasgow.  
Birkenhead sold 846 Canadian cattle.  
Prices ranged from 16½c to 18c per lb. in  
sink.  
London reports Canadian dressed sides  
selling from 15½c to 17½c per lb. Dressed  
trade slow but firm.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending, February 1, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,851; hogs, 8,952; sheep, 512. Last week: Cattle, 3,150; hogs, 4,895; sheep, 79.

The cattle receipts during the past week are 300 less than the previous week. Generally speaking the quality and finish has shown some improvement, although there are too many half-finished cattle coming which should have been kept on feed at least another six weeks.

In sympathy with a slow and draggy market in Eastern centres our trade here has developed a considerably weaker tone and packers generally look for a 25c to 40c per hundred concession in prices, particularly on the medium kinds. A few extra choice, well-finished steers would bring as high as 6c per lb; a few topdy light heifers would bring an extreme top of 5c per lb. The bulk of the good steers sold from 5c to 5½c; the bulk of the good heifers 4c to 4½c under a restricted enquiry. Fortunately our receipts have not been too heavy or we would experience a much worse market on our medium grades of cattle. We look for a steady market on choice, well-finished, handy-weight butcher cattle. We also look for a good demand for choice heavy, well-finished export cattle.

The hog market has developed a very weak undertone, thick-smooths being worth from \$7.00 to \$7.15, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

Best lambs are bringing from 10c to 11c; best sheep from 5c to 5½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.50 to 3.75
Medium stockers.....	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium heifers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows.....	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows.....	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers.....	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves.....	7.00 to 8.00
Common calves.....	2.50 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves.....	3.00 to 3.50

**WINNIPEG—Eggs:** This market remains steady and unchanged. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 23c to 26c. The consumptive demand continues good. Fresh extras are jobbing 52c, firsts 45c, seconds 28c to 29c. Extras are retailing up to 75c. 18 shipments of foreign eggs were reported last week. Poultry: Receipts reported practically nil and quotations unchanged.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**  
—Eggs: On account of the continued cold weather very few eggs have arrived during the past week. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 50c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. The consumptive demand is reported fair. Poultry: Market unchanged.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Fresh eggs are scarce on this market, and as a result prices are firm. Quotations to country shippers, delivered, are extras 40c to 45c, firsts 37c to 40c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 52c, firsts 47c, with a few storage firsts at 30c, seconds 26c. Poultry: Market continues steady under light receipts. Quotations, live, delivered, chickens 12c, fowl 11c, turkeys 16c, dressed turkeys 15c to 20c.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Recent severe weather has interfered considerably with receipts of fresh on this market, and it is reported that some of the dealers are feeling the shortage acutely. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 37c, firsts 35c, seconds 20c. No change is anticipated in this market until the weather moderates. Poultry: Situation unchanged.

“These are some of the points in regard to open-shed steer feeding that experience has brought out. Wind-breaks are most important; if natural shelter in the form of trees or cutbanks can be found, they should be utilized. A high, tight board fence should surround the feed yard if it is exposed to the wind. A dry bed free from frozen lumps of manure, should be provided. To have this it is advisable to throw out daily the frozen lumps of manure which will otherwise make the bed so uneven that the cattle cannot lie down in comfort. The bedding should be renewed as often as it shows signs of being damp. These may seem

Date	WHEAT	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	
Jan.28	70½	40½	37½	38½	36½	34½	63	59½	56½	56½	215½	211½	191½	67	
29	70½	40½	37½	38½	36½	34½	63	59	56	56	212½	211½	191	67	
30	71½	40½	38½	38½	37½	35½	63½	59½	56½	56½	218	213½	193	67½	
31	73½	40½	38½	38½	37½	35½	64	59½	56½	56½	219½	216½	194½	67½	
Feb. 1	73½	42½	38½	39	37½	35½	64½	60	56	56½	220½	215½	195½	67½	
2	73½	41½	38½	39½	37½	35½	65	60½	57	57	224	219½	199	67½	
Week Ago	70½	40	37½	38	36½	34½	62½	59½	56½	56½	216½	212½	190½	66½	
Year Ago	76½	47½	42½	42½	40½	39½	54½	50	45	45	232	229	207	80½	



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## The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



# Proud of his Wife



**F**ROM across the room you see them. She, poised—confident; warm cheeks and slim shoulders; the woman clever enough to stay young with her husband. He with pride of possession in every unconscious action; the husband who is proud of his wife.

Yet how few women realize this simple subtlety of life! Too many of us believe the need of beauty caution ceases at the altar.

Youth! Enchantment! The radiance of school-girl days. We need no longer lose them.

The means are simple as millions will tell you—just soap and water; the balmy lather of palm and olive oils as embodied in Palmolive.

#### The correct method

Use powder and rouge if you wish. *But never leave them on over night.* They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin.

Rinse thoroughly. *Then repeat both washing and rinsing.* Apply a touch of cold cream—that is all.

Do this regularly and particularly in the evening.

#### The world's most simple beauty treatment

Thus in a simple manner, millions since the days of Cleopatra have found beauty, charm and Youth Prolonged.

No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt and oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and Nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be the problem as the years advance.

#### Avoid this mistake

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. Palmolive is a skin emollient in soap form.

And it costs but 10c the cake!—so little that millions let it do for their bodies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Then note what an amazing difference one week makes.

*Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.*

*Note carefully the name and wrapper. Palmolive Soap is never sold unwrapped.*

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